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PRAVDA: PALME COMMISSION SESSION ENDS IN BONN

PM291015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Curbing the Arms Race"]

[Text] Bonn, 25 Jan -- The 3-day session of the independent commission on disarmament and security headed by O. Palme, chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Sweden, has ended here.

The commission occupies a special place among nongovernmental international organizations advocating the revitalization of talks on curbing the arms race and arms reduction. Created in fall 1980, it sets as its goal the preparation of a report with reasoned recommendations for the Second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament that is scheduled for this year.

The commission includes eminent representatives of various political forces, scientists and diplomats from 17 countries. They include former U.S. secretary of state C. Vance; E. Bahr, former federal secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and chairman of the FRG Bundestag Subcommission on Disarmament and Arms Control; D. Owen, former British foreign secretary and member of the collective leadership of Britain's Social Democratic Party; and Academician G.A. Arbatov (USSR).

Those taking part in the session held a press conference in Bonn at which they provided information on the results of their work, which has entered its final stage.

The press conference noted that the main issues discussed at the commission's session were problems of nuclear arms limitation and disarmament, the banning of chemical weapons, the safeguarding of security in various parts of the world and the economic consequences of the arms race. Those taking part in the commission stressed the special significance of continuing negotiations and the need for East-West dialogue under the conditions of the exacerbated international situation. At the end of the session commission chairman O. Palme issued a statement noting in particular the importance of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe that have begun in Geneva. "There is a natural link between the Geneva talks and the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks," O. Palme said. "It is important that the SALT process be resumed in 1982."

Answering a TASS correspondent's question, the commission chairman stressed the need for a total ban on all types of chemical weapons, including binary weapons, which are being developed in the United States.

SOLTAN FAULTS U.S. APPROACH TO DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD302140 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] Yuriy Soltan looks at the U.S. approach to the disarmament talks, and this is what he writes:

To hear some Washington officials, there are no supporters of a military relaxation more ardent than the Reagan administration. They even ascribe to its credit the fact that Soviet-American talks are now taking place in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. Indeed, attempts to mislead the public know no limits.

The talks could have opened much earlier had it not been for the opposition of the American side. The Soviet Union has been pressing for such talks since the beginning of the 70's. It is the Soviet Union's persistence, backed up with massive antiwar manifestations in the West, that finally forced the United States to go to Geneva. But its position there can hardly be described as constructive. The Soviet Union wishes sincerely to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe, provided the principles of equality and equal security are strictly observed.

Yet the American side seems to want to secure unilateral advantages for itself and to delay the talks so that their realization could begin, as of 1983, of the American plan to deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe.

Washington talks a lot about its desire to halt the buildup of strategic arms. It even claims that it stands not simply for their limitation but for their radical reduction. But do these statements tally with practical deeds? If the American administration had not refused to ratify the SALT II treaty the United States and the Soviet Union would have already cut their strategic arms. The Soviet Union could have cut them by 10 percent.

The United States is to blame that this has not happened. During the latest meeting in Geneva between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrew Gromyko, and the American secretary of state, Alexander Haig, the American side avoided setting a concrete date when the United States will be ready to reopen talks on limiting strategic arms. By contrast, the Soviet side reaffirmed that it was ready for such talks.

So whose approach to disarmament is more fair and constructive? Can one believe in the sincerity of the administration's intentions if President Reagan keeps repeating that in his foreign policy he will be counting on the policy from the position of strength first and foremost. The President also believes that the more arms the United States has, the better it is for peace. An agreement on arms reduction will never be reached unless the Reagan administration stops tying up the disarmament issue with other issues bearing absolutely no relation to disarmament. And this is what American leaders do by inventing the so-called Polish question, or other. This is all being done in order to stay away from disarmament talks and justify the continuing arms race. In fact, as Soviet Foreign Minister Andrew Gromyko pointed out in his speech in Berlin, the United States seeks to poison the atmosphere wherever the talks are on over the most burning issues of our time, be that the Geneva, Madrid or Vienna talks. In general, the Soviet minister said, the United States seeks to destroy all the good and valuable things that have been achieved over the period of the relaxation of tension.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. PLANS FOR BINARY WEAPONS

LD300002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The United States is again challenging the world public which is seriously concerned by the increase in American arms.

On top of the decision to deploy neutron and medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries, the United States is preparing to develop a new mass destruction weapon, this time a chemical weapon. Our commentator observes that it is a case of the United States opening a new orientation in the arms race. Preparations are virtually complete for the production and development of the so-called binary weapon. This is proceeding despite the fact that to date the United States has the largest arsenal of chemical weapons in the world.

According to existing reports, the Pentagon has elaborated a 7-year program for increasing the amount of chemical ammunition, for the renovation and extension of bases for storing them and for replacing obsolete ammunition for a perfected and mainly binary version. The Pentagon's allocations for this weapon are sharply increasing. Washington in no way conceals that the new generation of chemical weapons is designated for Western Europe, which is considered the main theater of military action in American strategic plans. It is planned that the new type of American chemical weapon will be deployed in the FRG, Great Britain and Italy.

American aircraft carriers cruising in the waters of the eastern Atlantic and in the Meidterranean will be equippped with it. It is planned that cruise missiles will become carriers of chemical warheads. We must have the possibility of waging large-scale chemical war in Europe against the Warsaw Pact countries, stated a high-ranking representive of the Pentagon.

Beginning in 1976, Soviet-American talks have been taking place on the question of banning chemical weapons, aimed at the elaboration of an appropriate joint initiative. But as soon as there was evidence of drawing near to any agreements the United States [word indistinct]. The real state of affairs behind such a stand on the part of Washington is obvious. Through the production of the binary weapon the White House clearly wants to achieve supremacy and only then to speak about talks. This line taken by Washington has recently become more distinct. At the last UN General Assembly session the U.S. delegation was the only one to vote against the call to promote talks on the banning of chemical weapons, including Soviet-American weapons. It is difficult not to conclude, that the American administration is taking on itself the great responsibility before mankind for unleashing another dangerous round of the arms race.

VINOGRADOV ON NEW EQUIPMENT FOR NATO FORCES

LD271000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Jan 82

[By KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer Viktor Vinogradov]

[Text] The delivery of the new M-1 Abrams tanks shows that the United States is constantly continuing to build up the offensive capabilities of its land forces -- their striking power and firepower. It is to this end that the Pentagon is constantly renewing, above all, its stock of tanks. The new M-1 Abrams heavy tank, series production and delivery to the army of which began a year ago, is intended to replace the U.S. M-60 tank. The Pentagon intends to replace all the M-60 tanks currently in service with the central group of the NATO bloc armies in Europe. This group includes U.S. and West German army corps and also a Canadian mechanized brigade.

The deployment of the new heavy tank considerably raises the firepower of the U.S. forces in Europe, since the M-1 is, in the opinion of U.S. specialists, the most up-to-date armored vehicle, having (?great) battle capabilities. Suffice it to say that in this respect it is twice as good as the M-60 tank. Altogether, the U.S. land forces are to receive over 7,000 of these tanks. This means that the stock of tanks will increase by over 40 percent and will also be considerably renewed.

But the delivery of the new heavy tanks is not the whole story. It has already been announced that after the Abrams tank, U.S. forces in Europe are to receive the new Bradley infantry combat vehicle [boyevaya mashina pokhoty]. Altogether, the land forces will receive about 6,000 of these combat vehicles. In this connection, one must also point out the fact that the armies of the European NATO member countries are also being reinforced with new forms of military equipment. Among the latest novelties of this kind are the West German Leopard tank; the multi-role combat aircraft Tornado, built in West Germany and Britain, the French-West German Alpha jet aircraft; the U.S. F-16 fighter-bomber; and various antitank and aircraft; missile systems.

In speeding up the flywheel of the arms race, the Pentagon and NATO are trying to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union. However, these attempts, to speak plainly, are in vain. The Soviet Union cannot and will not fail to react to such actions by the Pentagon and NATO circles. Our country will be forced to take responsive measures in order to be capable of defending both itself and its friends.

'STUDIO 9': POLAND; REAGAN, ROOSEVELT COMPARED

LD302254 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 30 Jan 82

["Studio Nine" program with Valentin Zorin, Moscow tadio and television political observer; Acad Georgiy Arkadiyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, chief of a section of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] [Zorin] Good afternoon, comrades. We are meeting again at Studio Nine of the Ostankino television center for our traditional bimonthly broadcast. First of all, I would like to introduce the participants in today's discussions: Acad Georgiy Arkadiyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, chief of a section at the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee. One of the main topics now being discussed by many political observers in their commentaries is the first year of the Reagan administration, the U.S. Government. It is quite clear that we are dealing with one of the leading countries in the world, a leading state in the capitalist world, and I would like to begin today's discussion with a request to you, Georgiy Arkadiyevich, to speak briefly about the activities of the Reagan government during its first year.

Reagan-Roosevelt Comparison

[Arbatov] You know, I think that the best description of that anniversary is carried in TIME magazine, in the issue dated 1 February which I am holding and it begins with an article entitled "The Unhappy Anniversary." We can mention the administration started out by making a very great claim, the claim that it was beginning a new era in U.S. history, a new era in economic policy, a new era in foreign policy. However, soon afterward the administration started saying the President does not have a policy but rather a scenario. In any case it has turned out that the Reagan government has stopped operating, that it has not even begun operating. If we consider the economic program that it has turned out -- and this has been dealt with many times and the viewers know it -- it is not coherent. It contains very great discrepancies and all in all, the whole thing looks very inconsistent. It is the same thing in foreign policy. On the whole there is not a country in the world with which this government has improved relations. And if you talk about its allies, the countries of the Near East and Central America -- and the more so with the Soviet Union -- everywhere there has been some worsening; the difficulties have increased and so forth. Well in the field of military policy the administration has been very active, and yet even here some doubts have arisen among the people, because all of a sudden the reports that started filtering into the press stated that the programs that had been approved by the administration and that were to cost the fantastic sum of $1.5 trillion over a 5-year period would cost more and that it would be necessary to find another $750 billion somewhere -- and to find that after everything has been thoroughly examined will be a very difficult task.

[Zorin] It is not the first time that the United States has experienced crises connected with foreign policy and domestic difficulties, and this is especially evident in connection with the fact that today is the 100th anniversary of the birth of President Roosevelt, a president who led the United States at a very difficult time for the country. Generally, in our Studio Nine programs we do not resort to video files, but I would like to break our usual rule today since the 100th Roosevelt jubilee is a significant event which is being observed throughout the world, and I would like to resort to some documentary films that we have managed to find in the film archives. So let us look at some of these documentaries. [As camera shows various clips narrator speaks about Roosevelt's life and work]

Economics

Well, we have watched these clips, and this is what I was thinking about, Georgiy Arkadiyevich: On assuming office, Roosevelt called his policy the New Deal, while Reagan gave his policy the name of new beginning. Is there really anything new in that beginning, and what relation does it have to the new course?

[Arbatov] Well, you see, if you think that the well-forgotten past is something new, then Reagan must have named this policy very appropriately, for it calls for the return to an economic policy of the distant past. Roosevelt really was quite modern in his day. It was the beginning of neo-Keynesian policy, and Roosevelt's policy was in substance of course, an attempt to save capitalism at a time when for the first time there was a very destructive period, a very new crisis for capitalism. It was a crisis of a very terrible and destructive force and accompanied by serious social consequences. It was a crisis in the era of the first socialist country, and on the whole at that time, reforms, changes and ideas came to the minds of the ruling class in many countries for the purpose of saving capitalism. The same crisis led the ruling class in Germany to the path of fascism and militarization and in the United States to the new course conducted by Roosevelt.

Generally speaking this has, of course, played a fairly great role for capitalism and you must agree with Professor Galbraith who says that if modern capitalism has survived it is only because it managed to soften its pernicious effect on the most unfortunate and most outcast member of society. This is not the essence of the new course but it is a substantial part of it.

[Zorin] Well what Reagan is trying to achieve is an attempt to return to the practice before Roosevelt's time, the practice of American administrations at the beginning of the century, in the twenties.

Foreign Policy

Well, Academician Arbatov has spoken about the political turn which President Roosevelt achieved within the country. A no less serious turn was also made by this far-sighted politician in the field of foreign policy. For a period of over 15 years after the October Revolution, the ruling class of the United States of America tried to ignore this fact and thought that Russia would still return to the past. The United States did not recognize the Soviet Union and did not maintain diplomatic relations. The first major act of the Roosevelt government was the diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union. I think that we shall again return to the documentary films at our disposal. [Camera provides clips in this connection with narrator speaking about the establishment of diplomatic relations and cooperation between the two countries before and during World War II and about the death of President Roosevelt. While showing clip on Roosevelt's funeral the narrator says that some at that time thought that his policy was buried with him.]

[Arbatov] The clips are interesting and bring back many memories and I would like to talk about their great intrinsic signi cance. Why did not the United States recognize the Soviet Union for 16 years? When Roosevelt came [to office] one of his very first foreign policy actions was to correct this very abnormal situation. Of course it was going to happen and most probably Roosevelt thought about it. It was not an improvisation and it was accepted in America in an appropriate manner. I think that behind it all there had been a very serious rethinking by Roosevelt by some traditional positions of the capitalistic foreign policy. He again thought, as in domestic policy, that this is not at all a departure from capitalism but the strengthening of capitalism. Most probably, all the anti-communist emotions and moods were not alien to him -- which he probably shared with all the leaders of the capitalist world. However, I think Roosevelt understood well then at the beginning of the thirties that apart from his dislikes and his likes for this or that system and this or that ideology, there was also a very important political interest.

He was perfectly aware of what was happening in the world. Fascism had come to power in Germany and fascism came to power with well-organized military preparations. The Japanese Army was already waging war in China, and it seems that one of the great moving forces in this step taken by Roosevelt was that he understood that with all the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union they have common interests and because of this it was necessary to improve relations in order to jointly struggle for these common interests. And you know this did happen because the Second World War showed how correct Roosevelt was in his policy and how correct in its policy was the Soviet Union which from the very beginning and a long time before that advocated the normalization of relations between the countries, the line of peaceful coexistence in international relations and then the line of an anti-Hitler coalition of all the states which were against fascism.

I remember that at the very end of the war one of the American officers who commanded an American unit in Germany issued an order in which he wrote to soldiers: Millions of Russian soldiers and civilians have died for us, do not ever forget that. When propaganda tells you to hate the Russians remember and think for yourselves; they have also died for you.

Unfortunately, not all the Americans remember this to this day but I would like to say here in connection with Yalta, we have seen Roosevelt's evaluation of Yalta, and now we live at a time when there are many politicians in the West who would like to cross out Yalta and say that it was a page of history, that the structure which was formed at Yalta has become obsolete and must be thrown away. Yalta is not just a document which was made and written by the three most important political leaders of the time. It is a document which was the natural result of very important historic events. Without the war, without the Hitlerite aggression and without the defeat of that aggression there would have been no Yalta. Every letter in the documents adopted at Yalta is not written with ink. Behind each letter there is the blood of many millions of people including the 20 million which our country lost. Yalta cannot be rejected just like that. Yalta happened because these events took place and they led to a natural development of history and a very well-defined postwar arrangement and a postwar structure of the world. This is what one thinks about while looking at the clips. One also thinks about something else -- that it is not an easy kind of transition for the United States to a position of peaceful coexistence. It still remains [words indistinct] Many have forgotten about what part of the agreement was about.

In America there were many hysterical campaigns concerning Soviet propaganda. Because of that a special part was [played by] the exchange of letters between Litvinov and Roosevelt in which both sides undertook not to threaten in any way the internal stability of other countries and not to encourage any group or individuals to commit any kinds of hostile acts and so forth. If you take this agreement, which according to the American Constitution, is even the law....

[Zorin interrupts] The law in force today....

[Arbatov] Yes, today in the United States. If you take this agreement then everything is illegal. Free Europe is illegal. Radio Liberty is illegal. The television show, which is being prepared for today by American propaganda services with the aid of some NATO special services and which is devoted to events in Poland is also illegal. It is all aimed at provoking some kinds of opposition and lack of confidence in the government.

To provoke, as it was written in this exchange of letters, a disturbance of the peace, and all activity which leads to a disturbance of the peace in other countries and cause violations of the peace is prohibited.

Nevertheless, the struggle goes on and here we have the same thing as in the economy. The policy of this administration in the ideological [words indistinct]. How it will be implemented is another thing. Not everything depends on the wishes of the administration and its ideologists.

Well, ideologically it also turned out to be turned to the past, to the times when they pretend there was nothing [words indistinct] with the people who came to Washington [words indistinct] where there are no American obligations, where there is no accumulated experience, considerable, at times hard experience [words indistinct].

Negating Yalta

[Kobysh] I would like to talk about a kind of subversion of a political kind which is now being very actively pursued by the West and primarily by Washington. They are presenting Helsinki in lieu of Yalta. That sounds strange. First of all, I have to speak frankly. Do people in America and in many other Western countries have an idea of what specifically they agreed to at Yalta, what preceded that agreement and generally what it means? I think that they have not the slightest idea at all. I shall continue. Do people in the West know exactly what is written in the Helsinki accord. Again I think that they do not know. However, they are being brought a very primitive stereotype, that what was written in the Yalta agreement does not meet today's life requirements and what is in the Helsinki accord is more in line and that because of that Helsinki takes the place of Yalta. This is complete nonsense because Helsinki is first of all an acknowledgement of peaceful coexistence, the witnessing of the fact that the idea of peace, and security prevailed in Europe.

[Arbatov] The immutable outcome of the Second World War....

[Kobysh interrupts] The immutable outcome of the Second World War, therefore, is that Helsinki is a direct continuation of Yalta. Helsinki necessarily flows out of Yalta and how can you confront one with the other? A very strange fact appears now. They are now trying to use Helsinki for subversive work with respect to Poland. You know that subversive work directed against Poland is varied, and multi-faceted and is being conducted along all directions, from the show which is being mounted by Washington today to the activities of the special services. Political and propaganda subversion are also being used very actively here. The fact that now the Polish authorities, the constitutional Polish Government, are putting order in the country, that it has prevented a catastrophe, a fratricidal civil war, is being presented by Western propaganda and primarily by American propaganda as a violation of the Helsinki accord. I do not know whether there can be anything more monstrous contradicting the truth.

Poland

I think that this is connected with just one thing: hindering the normalization process of the situation in Poland. Those who stir up trouble and prevent the normalization of the situation have only one concern: to hold Poland in a state of tension and create a hotbed of tension in the center of Europe. This is actually not a new thing. Such plans have been hatched for Poland a long time ago. A few days ago I found a very interesting document, an article by a widely known -- in our country and especially in the West -- American publicist, Walter Lippman, a kind of Western journalist patriarch, who toward the end of the war in 1945 warned that any kind of game with Poland, especially staking on anti-communist forces in that country, presented a threat to peace in Europe. Washington is trying to play the game now. This is not just amoral and cynical but also extremely dangerous. Through all of this transpires one thing, to take advantage of anything just to harm socialism and harm the socialist community. They are not interested at all in the interests of the Polish people. They are absolutely not interested in the fate of Poland. The main object is to weaken socialism. For them it is important, as they used to say toward the end of the forties and the beginning of the fifties, to push back communism.

[Arbatov] Excuse me, there is one thing I want to say. This is not the first day and not the first year that we have dealt with international affairs, and yet I cannot remember any more hypocritical campaign that was conducted by the West than the campaign which is now being implemented in connection with Poland. Well, I have, willy nilly, discussed affairs in Poland with Americans and Europeans for about one and a half years, since the very beginning of the crisis in that country.

And it must be quite clear to people -- it was recently written by themselves, the people who are now taking an active stand on Poland -- that things were getting to a tragic state in Poland. I have asked many of them. Why are you complaining? What other way out was there for the Polish leadership, for General Jaruzelski and other members of the leadership, other than the introduction of martial law? It was your press, your press organs which 3, 4, or 5 days before this wrote that the affair is developing catastrophically, that there would be a complete economic collapse, that the affair will reach a state of civil war. Would this have been better for the Poles, for the international situation and for stability in Europe? All this was forgotten.

[Arbatov] [Words indistinct] campaign is a shattering case of hyprocrisy. It is an attempt by Reagan to teach Poland a lesson. I would ask what Reagan himself would think if the Poles began to tell him how to deal with his air controllers, whom he literally crushed and threw on the garbage heap [few words indistinct]. And there are also the Turks; the Turks who also joined the Brussels resolution and tried to teach the Poles about trade unions. This is happening at a time when trade union leaders in Turkey are in the dock and are threatened with the most severe sentences. All this happens when terrible outrages are taking place in other countries such as Chile, Pakistan and others which I will not name. It is all well known to Soviet readers and Soviet viewers. However, this campaign is quite indecent [words indistinct].

[Kobysh] I quite agree with you [words indistinct] when a fire is somewhere in the neighborhood and not in your home. Secondly, the enormous military expenditure must be justified. [words indistinct] Thirdly, the allies must be somehow....

[Arbatov interrupts] Mobilized.

[Kobysh] Somehow mobilized. And finally the undoubted purpose is to make more difficult [few words indistinct]. This line produces an impression of what? That behind this small group of extremists and renegades -- who are organizing confrontation in Poland without any consideration for the interests of their country, and who shed blood and cause economic damage -- stands NATO, stands the United States, which are ready to change their entire policy and exercise pressure on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, use sanctions, and so on and so forth. All this -- I do not know how seriously it will become part of the West's policy -- is all very worrying. It is a blow to the very foundations of the principles of [words indistinct]

[Zorin] It is not accidental, Georgiy Arkadiyevich, that these days certain Washington circles connected events in Poland with the possible suspension of Soviet-U.S. talks on the most important subjects.

Haig-Gromyko Talks

[Kobysh] Yes, it is quite [words indistinct]. Geneva attracted particular attention in Europe, in West Europe. The West European allies of the United States watched with great attention the preparations for a meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Haig and all the more its course and results. The entire world watched this meeting very carefully. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko gave a complete evaulation to the results of the Geneva talks. During the last few days there has been an avalanche of world reaction. In general it has been contradictory, since the meeting itself was not very simple.

The U.S. secretary of state, Haig, while going to this meeting, was making very odd statements. It sounded as if he were going to rebuke the Soviet Union for events in Poland, but he did not succeed in reading any lectures. The USSR foreign minister refused to discuss the situation in Poland, which is a purely internal affair of the Polish people. However, the talks still took place. And this is extremely curious. It was noted with great interest that there was some kind of dialogue in Geneva and that quite serious questions were discussed. It is obvious that public opinion from a certain direction in the United States exercized pressure on Haig, while he made extremely odd statements, during and after the meeting. He said that during the talks with the USSR minister of foreign affairs, serious problems were discussed and agreement was reached on several questions. At the same time he said that where the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations is concerned, he had not had this aim before the Geneva meeting. As you see, they are concepts which are difficult to combine in view of the Geneva meeting.

In one way or another, most commentators, observers and public opinion viewed the meeting as a useful step in the correct direction. However, to a certain extent it is a first and preliminary step, which should be followed by further actions by the U.S. administration.

State of the Union Address

[Zorin] From what we have discussed we can conclude here that Reagan's administration is trying to step over everything that has been achieved in its external policy during long, long years. The same thing, Georgiy Arkadiyevich, as has been been said, is being done with domestic policy. I would like to refer to the latest fact. This week, President Reagan, according to U.S. tradition, addressed both chambers of Congress, reading a document called the "State of the Union Address." This year the basic part of this document on the state of the country concerned domestic affairs, the U.S. economy. Reagan had to admit that the economic situation is very bad, that there are very serious difficulties. It was impossible not to admit this. He was forced to admit the existence of an enormous budget deficit. During the election campaign, one of Reagan's main promises was a fast reduction of this budget deficit. But what conclusions are reached after all this in the President's State of the Union message? They are: A direct withdrawal from much that was achieved in past years in the United States; attempts to take away from the U.S. working people much of what they had achieved during long years of hard and stubborn struggle. An attempt is being made to darn holes in the U.S. budget. I must point out that the U.S. state debt at present has reached a fantastic sum of $1 trillion, and in the coming financial year the expenditure part of the budget will exceed income by $100 billion. So, an effort will be made by Reagan's government to darn these holes, and according to the address he made to the country this week, it will be achieved by further cutting the social programs. Reagan plans to cut them by $44 billion in the current year. The total social program cuts -- this includes aid to the unemployed and poor, financing medical services and so on and so forth -- must total $63 billion. This is a rather an unseemly action, primarily because there will not be enough money for the purpose. There is a shortage of $750 billion for military allocations....

[Arbatov interrupts] An additional sum....

[Zorin] Yes, in addition to the $63 billion, but it will not make it possible to darn the holes in the budget.

On the other hand, such a planned attack on the poorest section of the population may have far-reaching internal policy consequences. In his time, Roosevelt, while introducing this social security system, was primarily worried about the stabilization of the country's internal political situation.

Attempts to move in the direction in which the administration seems to be moving at present, may have far-reaching consequences.

[Kobysh] Valentin Sergeyevich, do you know the percentage of unemployed among the young -- basically it is the colored young, the Negroes. In Detroit it is 68 percent. In the country as a whole the figure is 45 percent of unemployed young in the United States. This is where the social dynamite lies. I am not speaking about it being a base for crime, that is elementary, but it is fraught with new explosions like the ones which shook the United States in the sixties.

[Zorin] In connection with our conversation, Georgiy Arkadiyevich, I would like to ask you the following question: The first year of the administration's activity has passed, we have already spoken about it. The second year is coming. From your point of view, how will events develop in Washington during the second year of the administration's activity?

[Arbatov] You know, the second year, in the sense of evaluating the President or the administration, is quite different from the first year. This is when their maturity, since they came to power, is checked. With Reagan it took longer, for several reasons. Partly it is because he is a professional with regard to television, which plays a large role in U.S. political life. He is a man who can hide very effectively any of his weaknesses during a television appearance. This is said by many people who are his well-wishers as well as by opponents. He can emphasize all his strong points. To be frank, the attempt on his life produced feelings of sympathy and extended the period when little is asked from the President. In part, this situation has already begun to change, and the second year will be quite different. It will be under the sign of greater exactingness and under the sign of very intense looks at what the administration is doing, as well as evaluation of the administration. It will be intensified by the fact that the year will have a particularly specific character according to the U.S. political calendar.

[Zorin] You mean that elections to the Congress will take place in November of this year?

[Arbatov] Yes, you are quite right. Elections to the Congress, and Reagan's supporters have great hopes of these elections. They think that they will finish what was begun in 1980, that is, have the U.S. Congress completely on their side. [Words indistinct] concentrating money and attention and all efforts on some candidates, trying to compromise them. [Words indistinct] There are similar plans now about some well-known people, such as Kennedy. However, now they are coming to the electoral struggle in a different situation, this is, not as critics -- I mean the Republicans -- not simply as critics of those in power, but as people who have been in power themselves for nearly 2 years. This, of course, changes things quite considerably. As you know, the Americans are rather inclined to persecutions, particularly in election campaigns. I must say -- I do not know what would explain this -- that the extreme right very frequently [word indistinct]. The Americans have a saying that (?skeletons) begin to crawl from the cupboard. For some reason it is most frequently a case of exposure and most frequently concerns the rightwing.

It began with Senator McCarthy. There was Spiro Agnew and many of Nixon's entourage, and even Nixon himself. And now a big campaign has begun already [words indistinct] not scandals, but very disagreeable cases of unscrupulousness in Reagan's entourage.

[Zorin] This has to have an effect on the elections.

[Arbatov] On the entire situation. I would say. It is a question of moral purity, as the rightwing are great moralists. They teach everybody how to live, they teach moral purity, and so forth. And this of course will be a considerable blow.

Considering the results, it can be said that the new year in the internal political life of the United States will be very full of events. As they say, a year without boredom. There will be no boredom for those who take part in political life or for those who watch.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadiyevich, important events are maturing in internal policy, but it seems that much will happen on the international arena.

[Arbatov] Definitely. I think [words indistinct] the new year will be very important, and from the point of view of the Soviet Union a very responsible year. It will be a year of great decisions, greater events and a year very full of political events. If we talk about it in connection with the United States, many dogmas with which it began the year proved hollow [words indistinct].

[Kobysh] Military superiority?

[Arbatov] Yes, they decided that the way to security is to again achieve military superiority. This year has shown that this, to begin with, has an exorbitant price. And secondly it becomes clearer that superiority simply cannot be achieved, that it is a phantom which can be chased but cannot be caught, because we will not stay put and because nature itself, weapons and security problems have reached a stage where the stockpiling of new kinds of weapons will not achieve it.

[Kobysh] Yes, I think that it is possible now to generalize to a certain extent on this subject. Staking their plans on exhausting others with the arms race, increasing tension, threatening to change the cold war to a hot war, the U.S. leaders have obviously exaggerated and are beginning to feel the results. Without dramatization and without using excessive epithets, all the burdens of such a course have led to more difficulties in the U.S. economy.

The United States, of course, remains the most powerful country in the capitalist world. It is a very rich country. However, everybody, and not just professional economists and analysts from computer centers, can see that this arms race is too expensive even for the rich United States. It looks as though this is being understood in some subdivisions of the highest echelon of U.S. power and perhaps this is one of the most interesting lessons of the first year of Reagan's administration in power and also one of the most alarming lessons. Another truth is making its way with difficulty and pain. We have said that the question Reagan once asked Carter -- have Americans begun to live better since you came to power -- is now the question being addressed to Reagan himself. Have Americans begun to live better because the power has belonged for a year to Reagan's administration? Some statistics say that they have begun to live worse, considerably worse. Americans will not forgive Reagan's administration for this.

At the same time they not only did not acquire more material sufficiency, but they also did not even receive assurances that their security was strengthened and assurances that their children and grandchildren will be able to live in peace. This is not because some external threats appeared for the United States. Nobody is threatening the U.S. as such. It is because the policy of the Washington administration carries a threat not only to other people, but to the American people themselves. This administration, of course, can increase its budget from $200 to $250 billion as it is planning. It can add several more dozens of bases on foreign territories to the 2,500 military objects [as heard] which are beyond the U.S. borders. It can create new weapons systems which would be more perfect and more deadly, such as chemical weapons which it seems are not mentioned. But will Americans feel more secure after that? It is very doubtful and it is becoming doubtful for many Americans. The opposite becomes more true: Weapons and nuclear weapons, primarily, today threaten everybody the same way, including Americans.

In general, the peculiar thing about weapons is that no matter how you store them and no matter how you guard them sooner or later they unfortunately go off. The use of nuclear weapons turns against and overhangs all mankind as a threat whose consequences can turn out to be fatal.

Disarmament Discussed

[Arbatov] I think that the past year, from the point of view of weapons and the arms race, was particularly [words indistinct] I mean a concrete fact. Talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on medium-range weapons have begun. Because of the nature of the problem [words indistinct]. Now there are chemical weapons on the list because the U.S. talks about modernization and has a wide program of chemical weapons. This cannot be left alone. It is also a question which must be solved -- what to do about this process. Because even according to the non-ratified agreement which quietly and without official agreement guided [words indistinct] cannot be used as a basis any more as it expired at the end of last year. [Words indistinct] it will be a year of particularly strong international activity about disarmament. It will naturally also be a year when many other international problems will become apparent and will require an answer. It is particularly obvious where the United States is concerned because the United States has succeeded in complicating their international situation very quickly in many regions. This applies to their allies as well as we have already said. Behind all the quarrels and talks is just one thing: a very essential development in the approach of the United States and their allies to security problems. For the United States, Europe [words indistinct] remains a faraway theater of military action in the vanguard where some fighting can take place and if it gets hot, it would be possible to use nuclear weapons. [Words indistinct] Europeans know that as a result of such actions nothing would be left of Europe. This is a very serious contradiction, a contradiction which cannot be ignored. It creates new moods in Europe and it gives a powerful impulse to the peace movement in Europe. This movement was probably one of the most noteworthy events of last year. It will not end just as long the problems causing it remain. The U.S. efforts to cover up these objective aspirations of the people, dictated by an objective desire to remove the artificially created crisis around Central America, or around Libya, or around Poland -- as they are trying to do now -- is naturally a kind of desperate gesture when they see that objective reality demands a change in policy. They do not want to change the policy and so they try to change the apparition of even objective reality.

[Kobysh] Behind all this is not strength but rather a certain weakness, a weakness which shows in the absence of a clear understanding of what comes next, what will happen. In politics as in everything else a very clear question must be put: What, how and what for? There is an impression that they are rather confused with questions and answers in Washington at present. We have spoken about Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Haig. Haig considered that it would be possible to avoid discussing with the USSR foreign minister the question of renewing talks on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons. However, the United States and Washington's leaders cannot avoid the need for a search for ways to provide real insurance for peace and security for the peoples. It is not by piling up new mountains of weapons, by threats of force and other dictates that the real problem of today's international life will be solved but rather through negotiations and dialogue; including how to dispose of these weapons as quickly and effectively as possible. This is the real problem into which the present U.S. administration will run without fail. (Eduard Heriot), the great French politician speaking in 1924 at the League of Nations, pronounced these prophetic words: He said that the creation of peace requires more courage (?than) war.

Today we watched clips including some on World War II, which showed the courage with which Soviet people fought against fascism. Today our people and the CPSU display persistence, firmness, and courage against the threat of a new war and for a stable peace on earth, for a peace for all: us, our allies, the Americans, their allies, the peoples of developing countries, and all mankind. Soviet and American people and other allied nations rallied and united more than 40 years ago in their common struggle against fascism. Objective realities today demand that the Soviet, the American and all other peoples in the world unite in the struggle against the horrible threat which nuclear weapons bring with them, a threat to all mankind. And the more quickly U.S. leaders understand the need for such a common struggle the better it will be for all, including the American people. And it is in that and not in the course of confrontation that true political wisdom lies.

[Arbatov] Well, I believe that when you examine the situation in the United States some general conclusions may come to the fore and some of these are alarming. In one of his interviews in 1979 the well-known Swedish economist and political leader, Gunnar Myrdal said that American citizens have no direct memories of the horrors of war, which creates a danger for the United States and for all mankind. And I believe that there is something in this, that to some extent this explains some of the things that are happening in the United States. Of course, this does not mean that I wish the United States to suffer great losses, for it to know all the facts of the horrors of war; I do not wish that for anyone, and I do not believe that the absence of such experience makes fatally inevitable the aggressive course and similar things. At the same time this explains the irresponsible attitude of even very responsible political leaders toward the question of war and peace, talk about there being things more important than peace, that it is possible to save 5-10 percent and then start anew, that it is possible to win a nuclear war and so forth.

Well in this connection, come to think.... Do you know what the current U.S. President did during World War II?

[Kobysh] He made educational films in Hollywood.

[Arbatov] Well, more specifically one of his duties was...training films were made for pilots serving with the Pacific Ocean Fleet and bombing Japan. And the films were made in the following manner. They used to make a scale model of a city, and young (?Sgt) Reagan provided the narration, explaining with the aid of the scale model how to approach, where to drop the bombs and so forth. I do not know whether he took part in the preparation of films for the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but I have the impression that....

[Kobysh] The passion for games has survived.

[Arbatov] Not games...but many see the war as a kind of game with toys, a war of scale models, not a real war and all this....

[Kobysh] ...And not for America.

[Arbatov] And this is what the Americans must get rid of [words indistinct] and for their own sake. And, of course, other matters depend on this. And in this second year of the administration, [words indistinct] it is finally time to begin to speak and think about the most serious problem facing mankind. You know, many people in the administration are strange: They firmly believe in the idea [words indistinct] create and solve problems. But there are very many people who create problems and do not solve them. But now the final term has come for becoming aware of realities, I believe that either these realities will be understood by the American leadership next year or they will be understood by the entire world, and all the peoples (?in all their content).

[Zorin] Well, our time is over today and in conclusion I would like to say that we have spoken about President Roosevelt and about his policy, about the policy of the present administration, (?about urgent problems).

The historic merit of Roosevelt lies in that he, being the son of his class, managed to look soberly into objective realities of his time and precisely because of that his name has entered U.S. history as the name of a great statesman. The efforts to reject realities, ignore realities and start from dogmas and not from the realities of the present day as shown by the present administration are efforts which sooner or later will prove their inconsistencies and which cannot fail to do so.

With this, I would like to close our discussion and thank you, colleagues, and thank our viewers. All the best and until we meet again here in our Studio Nine. Thank you.

ROUNDTABLE ON ECONOMY, POLAND, GENEVA, MIDEAST

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["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio commentator on foreign political affairs]

Gromyko GDR Visit

[Text] [Levin] Good day, esteemed listeners. The visit of Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, to the GDR took place last week. Comrade Gromyko had detailed talks with Comrade Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and met with other leaders of the republic. This was a very important and meaningful trip in the development of cooperation between the two socialist countries. The communique on Comrade Gromyko's visit to the GDR notes that both sides expressed profound statisfaction with the fact that the fraternal cooperation between the two states, which is based on the unshakable alliance between the CPSU and the SED and their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is continuing to develop and intensify successfully and fruitfully. This cooperation is playing an important role in the implementation of plans for communist and socialist construction in the USSR and the GDR and is a major factor in the guaranteeing of peace and security in Europe.

Socialist Bloc Economies

With every passing year cooperation among the socialist states is acquiring ever wider scope. This, one can say, is the determining trend in foreign policy activities

[Bovin interrupts] That is indeed the case. The current international situation is marked by many difficulties and many complex, unresolved problems. The aggressive policy of the Americans is pushing detente backwards. In these specific conditions it is especially important to coordinate the foreign policy of the fraternal countries and to put forward a united front in order to preserve detente and to prevent the whipping up of the threat of a new war. It is precisely in this context that Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's visit to Berlin assumes -- I repeat -- special significance.

[Shishlin] But one should, of course, say that when we speak about cooperation among the socialist countries, we are speaking about cooperation in a whole range of fields which embrace virtually all vitally important spheres. It includes political cooperation, which has already been mentioned. It includes cooperation in the international arena, the coordination of foreign policy activities. It includes ideological and economic cooperation.

Now that the first month of 1982 is ending and people are already speculating as to what will take place in this new year, it is interesting and characteristic that the socialist countries -- whether one takes Bulgaria or the GDR, Cuba or Czechoslovakia or any other socialist country -- regard the spheres where their endeavors are to be harnessed together as important elements in their future activities, as they plan future tasks. In practice, coordination among the socialist countries in the economic sphere is a kind of catalyst for economic and social development in the socialist countries, although I must make the proviso that the results of economic development in the socialist countries are, of course, uneven. There has been progress in almost all socialist countries, but the picture is, indeed, uneven. For example, last year was a very good one for our German friends. They completed 1981 with very good results. Excellent results were achieved in Cuba. In Cuba they quite rightly consider 1981 to have been their best year. As it happens, it is a very busy time in Cuba at the moment. The harvesting of sugarcane is in progress. There too the results are excellent, one may say.

[Levin] In speaking of the economic achievements of the socialist countries, we can indeed say with every justification that in this respect the working people of the GDR have achieved great results. During 1981 the volume of industrial production increased by 5.1 percent. It is also important to note that the GDR has very noticeable achievements in the raising of work effectiveness, in increasing labor productivity and in saving materials and labor. It is very typical of industrial development in the GDR -- and our friends in the GDR are quite right to be proud of it -- that they provided above-plan goods worth M4.2 billion last year. This is roughly equivalent to over 3 days of work by the republic's entire industry.

It is also important to mention this today in view of the fact that a new agreement for 1982, an agreement on trade turnover between the Soviet Union and the GDR, was signed the other day. The GDR is our principal trading partner. The volume of the USSR's foreign trade with the GDR is larger than that with any other country. This year it will increase still further and reach a total of $11,500,000. In this respect I would like to remind you that the Soviet Union receives a large quantity of machinery, equipment, means of transport, instruments, chemical products and a substantial proportion of its consumer goods, including clothing, furniture, leather goods and medicaments, from the GDR.

[Shishlin] Of course, all these commodities about which you are speaking, Viktor Nikolayevich, are indeed an expression of those phenomena which are connected with economic ties among the socialist countries. But neither commodities nor figures reflect those phenomena of a qualitative nature which are taking place in the development of the socialist world. I have in mind the very interesting experience of economic management which is being accumulated in the socialist countries, the measures which are being taken to improve economic management and the work which is being done to make the economy truly effective. And some truly interesting things are taking place. You, for example, spoke about the GDR. The German comrades are indeed doing intelligent and interesting work. A very interesting economic reform and improvements in the economic machinery for managing the national economy are now being implemented throughout Bulgaria. As Leonid Ilich said at the 26th congress, the Hungarian comrades also have extremely interesting experiences in managing the national economy. Both in industry and in the countryside, their experiences are very interesting.

I think that it is important that the socialist countries are on the move the whole time, from the point of view of perfecting socialism itself, from the point of view of perfecting the system. This movement does not, of course, take place in a vacuum. It takes place through mutual enrichment by each other's experiences, through the true enhancement of the strength of the socialist states.

Polish Situation

[Levin] Although, of course -- and we will speak frankly -- this is not always a simple and easy process. The socialist countries do encounter difficulties. Experience shows, shows very convincingly, that these difficulties are exacerbated if the principles of socialist construction are violated. An example of this is Poland. The fact that the Polish comrades have now begun to emerge from the crisis in which the country has found itself, of course, reassures and heartens all the socialist countries. Poland is also known to be drawing up a draft economic reform.

[Shishlin] When we say that Poland and the previous Polish leadershp were wrong to deviate from some of the general laws of socialist development and to violate Leninist norms of party life, this is, nevertheless, just one aspect of the matter. This is because there are many reasons for the crisis in Poland. In the present case, of course, Poland was the target of very heavy pressure from the imperialist states. In Western calculations, at least, Poland, of course, seemed to be the weak link in the socialist community which could be pressured, which ....

[Bovin interrupts] Which could be wrested away.

[Shishlin] Wrested away.

[Bovin] Yes.

[Shishlin] Which could indeed be wrested away. And right now those documents and the things which were concealed and kept secret by the counterrevolutionary leaders of Solidarity have become available. They became available during January and December, since 13 December when the Polish comrades had to opt for the introduction of martial law in the country. Basically, what was involved was, in fact, a conspiracy against socialism. It was a question of destroying Poland as a socialist state.

[Bovin] This is precisely the reason for the hysterics in America at the present time. It is, after all ridiculous to suppose that Reagan is say, defending socialism in Poland. It is quite ridiculous to think so. It is precisely this failure of the plans to extract Poland from the socialist camp and the failure of the plans to carry out a counterrevolutionary coup: There that is indeed producing this rumpus in Washington. Indeed, they are attempting to draw their allies into it. But as we can see, it is not so simple as it might first have seemed to Reagan because the situation now, roughly speaking, is that West Europe has certainly met Reagan halfway in at least one matter: in the fact that they are still speaking the same language as the Americans. That is all one cay say at the present time. If one is to speak about words, then we are now also hearing fairly harsh statements but if one is speaking about deeds then there is quite a gap between Washington and West Europe, because in practice, the sanctions for instance, which were proclaimed by Reagan have not been supported by West Europe. The West Europeans are enveloped in vague verbal formulations and to all intents and purposes keeps aloof from the United States. This is the curious stituation that now exists.

[Levin] I think that a certain impression, a very weighty impression has been made on the West European public -- and not only on the West European public but also on political circles -- by the decisions of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. The Sejm upheld the decree on the introduction of martial law. It is, after all the country's supreme legislative body, it is constitutional....

[Bovin interrupts] There was a fairly interesting debate after Jaruzelski had spoken, between deputies belonging to various parties, nonparty deputies and representatives of religious circles. As a result of this debate, which touched upon the most acute issues regarding the present situation in Poland, the Sejm expressed its confidence in the government and approved the introduction of martial law in the country.

'Let Poland Remain Poland'

[Levin] No one of course, can now disregard this. This once again emphasizes that Poland, by its own strength and along constitutional lines, is resolving the crisis in which it has found itself. It seems to me that there is a reluctance to recognize this, and this reluctance is naturally for fully understandable reasons. In this connection there is not only nostalgia for failed plans, but also a certain amount of expectation connected with the Washington administration's hopes that counterrevolution in Poland will suddenly manage to gain its second wind. Indeed, I think these hopes have been manifested in America's policy and in America's approach to the organization of various propaganda campaigns concerning Poland. Precisely today a broadcast is due to take place that has been sidely publicized by Washington and, it is said, is even produced by President Reagan....

[Shishlin interrurpts] Reagan has direct experience in this line of business.

[Levin] Admittedly, no one claims that his was a very successful experience. I repeat, it is for today that this television show is scheduled, a show demagogically entitled "Let Poland Remain Poland." After all, truthfully speaking, this is the task -- to give Poland the opportunity to settle its own affairs for itself. The Americans are spending $500,000 on this show -- a nice round sum. But it is indicative that in general there have been very few ardent enthusiasts to be found in West Europe for even partly reproducing this show.

[Bovin] This hullabaloo will take its course, that is inevitable, but overall, the rumpus will obviously continue for a long time yet. Indeed, they do still have certain hopes regarding Poland, although looking realistically at what is occurring in the country at the present time, in my view there are few remaining grounds for such hopes.

[Levin] On Reagan's part.

[Bovin] Yes, on Reagan's part. Nevertheless, let me repeat that there will be this rumpus and one simply has to regard it the same as one does a natural disaster, although of course, it needs to be given a rebuff, and this is being done first and foremost by the Poles, and it is also being done by us and by the other socialist countries. But in general the Americans will use any pretext for continuing their militarist foreign policy.

They are making a fuss all the time over the fact that the shadow of Poland -- Haig called it the dark shadow of Poland -- lies over world politics. Indeed, citing the Polish events, the Americans are avoiding discussion of a whole number of really very pressing issues; for instance, strategic armaments. In general it had been roughly agreed with them to begin this discussion this spring. Now we see once again that citing Poland, the Americans are saying that they are not ready for these talks.

[Levin] Yes. Haig stated this in his talks with Comrade Gromyko in Geneva.

[Bovin] Yes, so the reality is indeed that this rumpus is being used to move even further away from paths which lead to a relaxation of tension. This is the main political danger of this rumpus.

[Shishlin] It is fitting to say that this hard American line in itself, which has received perhaps additional stimulus in connection with Polish events, is, so to speak, shedding additional light on U.S. foreign policy as it has taken shape under the present administration.

U.S. Foreign Policy

It seems to me that throughout this year the United States has contrived to worsen its relations with very nearly all the countries with which it maintains alliances or other contacts.

[Bovin] Yes, indeed, the situation concerning West Europe has of course become worse. The situation concerning Israel....

[Shishlin interrupts] ...Is worse.

[Bovin] ...Is worse, because there have been as many as three stages of crisis.

[Shishlin] Saudi Arabia.

[Bovin] The situation concerning Saudi Arabia is worse. Great difficulties have also arisen now with Japan, because the Americans are all the time applying pressure.

[Shishlin] Things have become more complicated with Latin America. An interesting statistic here is the fact that over the past year various resolutions were put forward at the UN General Assembly and in the Security Council, but, in particular, in the Security Council 36 resolutions were put forward on disarmament and security and were put to the vote: On 16 occasions. In this respect it holds the record for the number of vetoes which it has imposed on various proposals at the United Nations.

Haig-Gromyko Meeting

[Levin] This same approach was manifested during the talks between Cormade Gromyko and Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, which took place this week in Geneva. Incidentally, on the eve of this meeting, Haig, through his spokesman, Fischer, stated that he intended to talk about Poland and about Poland in the main, and, he said, if the Soviet side did not accept this U.S. stance then the whole discussion might last somewhere in the region of 10 minutes or perhaps even less than that. The talks lasted 6 hours and 45 minutes, and the Soviet side straightaway stated that there could be no intereference in Poland's internal affairs, as that is not permitted to anyone, including the United States, and that a discussion on this theme was absolutely pointless. The problems which were discussed were broader and truly international problems concerning everyone, yet there was this negative approach by the United States toward the renewal of talks on limiting strategic armaments.

[Shishlin] One needs to make a slight clarification here. The United States is, at least as far as I understand, avoiding what it calls talks on reducing strategic arms -- not on limiting, but on reducing strategic arms.

[Bovin] As yet it is not clear what this entails, because its proposals are not yet known.

[Shishlin] It says that it is working on its proposals and that they will be ready some time. It lets it be understood very clearly that the American principle of linkage is again operating here. Linkage means that we are discussing one problem but its solution depends on the state of affairs concerning other problems.

[Bovin] However, it has already violated this principle, because talks are under way in Geneva, so in truth it also shows a certain amount of flexibility in this respect. The fact that talks on Euroweapons are being held in Geneva is, in itself, unquestionably a positive act. Incidentally, with reference to the meeting between Gromyko and Haig, that too was an important and positive political action. It should be said that Haig, after the meeting, said that it was a very important event and that there had been a very sober and realistic discussion. Well, in general I cannot say that the Americans perhaps understand the situation, but at the present time this dual policy of theirs is making itself felt. On the one hand there is the hardline tone, and the shouting and the hysterics, while on the other there is some awareness of the fact that without talks and without dialogue, especially in critical situations, their policy is impossible.

[Shishlin] That is, there is an awareness of the fact that the United States simply cannot act in the international arena as it chooses, and that there do exist forces of a new order, which it simply cannot disregard.

U.S. Economy

[Levin] It must also be said that reality is making itself felt in U.S. domestic policies. In his state of the union address to Congress, President Reagan did not name the figure for military spending which is to figure in the next financial year's budget. Admittedly, according to UPI, U.S. military spending is currently being fixed at a level of $245 billion. That is, 15 percent more than this year. It is already quite clear that the insane speeding up of the flywheel of military preparations is hitting hard at broad sections of the American people.

Reagan's message says openly that social spending is to be cut by another $44 billion over the next 3 years, and that the total "economies" -- and I use the word in quotation marks -- in this area, will amount to $63 billion. Reagan proposed that all these social programs should become the responsibility of individual states, in other words, leave it up to them. But it is revealing that representatives of the American administration themselves are saying that this is an unthinkable standpoint. Brinkley, one of the most senior American television observers, has stated that the program which the President set out for transferring a number of functions of the federal government in the social and economic field to the states and local authorities will lead to extremely widespread protests by governors and other state representatives. It is easy for the federal government to say that the states should do this or that, but they do not have the necessary means of resources. All the more so at present when they are already in the midst of a serious financial crisis. These problems are making themselves felt, and it is just impossible to dodge them, to brush them aside.

[Shishlin] They are all rather entertaining, those economic theories being professed by Reagan and his entourage. They consider that by cutting taxes -- and taxes for big business are being cut -- they are stimulating big business. In curbing social programs, they are also stimulating big business. And they believe that the growth of business will percolate through to the poorer sections of the population: New jobs will be created, and everything will begin to breath again as a result. But what is the upshot? This year, or last year to be more precise, unemployment in the United States not only failed to drop, but it rose. According to official figures it has reached 9 million while according to the trade unions, there are 11 or 12 million out of work.

Gas-Pipes Deal

[Levin] This confrontation with reality is also manifested in the approach of the United States on the one hand, and the West European states on the other, to trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich has already mentioned that the United States is attempting to force all its partners and allies to join its discriminatory measures against Poland, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. One should, above all, mention the gas-for-pipes deal as the broad agreement between the Soviet Union and a number of West European states is being called, a deal which France joined this week, or rather a week ago -- the agreement was signed on Friday-Saturday night last week. Reactions have been coming this week....

[Bovin interrupts] Well, the Americans have of course been made to look rather foolish, because, for all the stops that they pulled out to wreck the agreement, they did not succeed from the start, and now we see France's signature. And Spain, it seems, has also expressed its desire to take part in this, if I am not mistaken. Thus the project is going to develop, it is going to be implemented, despite the fact that the Americans have been keeping up the pressure up to now. But as far as I can see they are too late.

[Levin] From the American point of view, this agreement makes West Europe dependent for its energy on the Soviet Union. West Europe believes that with this agreement it is above all filling its energy requirements on a broader basis, not relying on just a few specific sources.

It is diversifying, as they say, the sources from which it obtains energy-bearers -- natural gas, in this case -- and this is advantageous for it. What is also advantageous is that the gas-for-pipes project, the implementation of this project, will provide the West European states with the opportunity of winning fresh orders from the Soviet Union. This agreement is also advantageous to the Soviet Union because it is bringing sources of natural gas more quickly into national economic use and it is creating considerable export resources. But it seems to me that when discussing this agreement one should not confine oneself to economic factors: It is also of vast political significance. It strengthens the foundations of detente.

[Shishlin] It is a major agreement. It is one of the elements of that material fabric of cooperation with states which have a different social system, which we advocate. We really want to cooperate, we want to cooperate on mutually-advantageous principles, we want to cooperate in such a way that none of the sides should lose out, but that all the sides should stand to gain from this cooperation.

[Levin] The American press has admitted that the agreement between the Soviet Union and France on supplies of Soviet natural gas to France produced a reaction of disappointment and even irritation in Washington. But it seems to me that no less disappointment is being caused in the United States by developments in the Near East.

Mideast Peace

[Bovin] Yes, Haig has just made his latest attempt to somehow pull discussion of the Palestinian question out of the quagmire. Well, our listeners will realize very well that the gulf between the Israel and Egyptian standpoints is so wide that there is practically no chance of filling it in and bridging it at the present time. And yet the Americans are still attempting to do this. The papers wrote that Haig brought some new ideas, which he expounded in Cairo and Tel Aviv. But, by all accounts, nothing has come of these new ideas. At any rate, the Egyptian press has said that there is no possibility of agreement at the moment.

What does a settlement of the Palestinian question mean to Israel? It means securing for itself the West Bank, which is currently occupied, securing it for itself and well, creating some semblance of autonomy there. There is even a word for it in Israel -- Beginism. So, the idea is to establish this Palestinian Beginism there. Cairo, on the other hand, is by and large not in agreement with this, and is really trying to make it a real autonomy, a transitional period toward the realization of the right of the Palestinians to self-rule. The impression I have is that whatever the Americans do, there is practically no possibility of a closing of the gap between the positions. I am convinced that they will not agree on this issue. This shows once again that Camp David has come to a complete dead-end.

[Shishlin] Aside from the standpoints of Egypt and Israel, and the standpoint of the United States, there is also the standpoint of the other Arab states, which have a vital interest in seeing that the Arab people of Palestine have not just the right to self-government but also the right to set up their own national state.

[Levin] The differences in the positions of the Arab states and the United States in their approach to the settlement of the Near East problem were also clearly in evidence at the Security Council session which discussed the issue of the necessity for sanctions to be introduced against Israel for its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, and also at the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on the Golan Heights.

[Shishlin] I agree with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, that the Camp David approach, attempts to make headway along the lines of Camp David, have long been in a blind alley, and there is no way out of this alley, because....

[Bovin] [Brief, indistinct interruption]

[Shishlin] But, essentially, there is only one path for the Near East problem. It is a really all-embracing and just settlement with the involvement of all the interested parties. It is the idea advocated by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries -- the holding of an international conference.

[Levin] In other words, experience shows again and again that the policy of imperialist diktat, of foisting one's will on other peoples, the policy of crude interference in the interal affairs of other countries and peoples, is a hopeless policy. And the policy, pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of the relaxation of tension, of a broad dialogue to tackle vital international problems, points the way to the future, and this policy is meeting with ever wider support in different countries of the world.

We end our program today on that note. Thank you for your attention esteemed listeners. All the best.

ZHOLKVER VIEWS GROMYKO-HAIG TALKS IN GENEVA

LD311800 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpts] A number of important events took place last week. Thus there was a meeting in Geneva between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, and the American secretary of state, Alexander Haig. The Soviet foreign minister was also in Berlin where he exchanged views with the general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker. Here is a news analysis prepared by Aleksandr Zholkver of Radio Moscow.

What happened last week mirrors the two major policy trends operating in the present-day world. On the one hand this is a policy line pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, a line towards stronger peace and mutually advantageous cooperation in peace against the nuclear war threat.

Take the Geneva talks, for example: In this case the Soviet Union attached key significance to ending the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race. [passage omitted] But on the other hand there is the platform of the United States who calls the tune in NATO. Initially the Reagan administration was out to make Polish developments the issue of the Geneva talks. Naturally, the Soviet Union declined this stance, since it was not going to discuss internal Polish affairs with anyone, including the United States. More than that the Soviet side made it abundantly clear that the United States should stop all interference in the domestic affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

And in the communique on Andrey Gromyko's visit to the German Democratic Republic, it was stressed that the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, true to their alliance with sister Poland, would continue giving aid and support to the Polish people in its efforts to normalize the situation in the country. As to calculations of those who would like to overturn popular government in socialist Poland and (?press) socialism in Europe this unequivocal answer was made in Berlin: No one will ever succeed in shaking the socialist community. But it is obvious on the other hand that the American administration seeks to turn Poland into a hot-bed of tension in Europe. Enemies of the relaxation process are working to undermine the economic, cultural and other relations among countries that have taken decades to develop.

Washington is out to poison the atmosphere any place where important international negotiations may be under way, in Geneva, Madrid or in Vienna. The American side refused to name a date for the strategic arms limitation talks. All responsibility for blocking this crucial issue rests with the American administration.

Speaking in Berlin, Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed this point: Neither the Soviet Union nor other socialist countries have sought or are seeking confrontation. The Soviet Union is determined to bend every effort in its search for mutual understanding and stronger world peace despite all the differences in ideologies and social systems. And the events of the past week confirm the principled and consistent policy course pursued by the Soviet Union.

ROOSEVELT, REAGAN USSR, DOMESTIC POLICIES VIEWED

USA Journal

LD291226 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 29 Jan 82

["Roosevelt, a Political Realist" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan, TASS — "As a statesman of the highest rank, Franklin Roosevelt could not fail to be a man of action and a political realist," the journal "USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA] writes in an article devoted to the birth centenary of the political figure, the 32nd president of the USA. Associated with Roosevelt's name are a good deal of important socio-economic reforms which substantially altered the aspect of America. The reforms known as the "New Course" became a fact of lasting action in U.S. history, the article points out.

"Roosevelt very often had to go against the stream and overcome the adherence of the majority of the ruling class and its political figures to the tattered dogmas of individualism and to the ideas of yesterday which developed into an anachronism dangerous to U.S. bourgeoisie," the journal emphasizes.

The article says that all the post-war U.S. Governments in principle followed the state-monopoly course which took shape during Roosevelt's presidency. As far as the present Reagan administration is concerned, it has markedly weakened the role of the state in the economy and in an extremely abrupt manner swang the social policy to the right, sharply stepping up offensive on the gains of the U.S. working people.

"President Roosevelt showed himself to be a realist and man of action in the field of foreign policy as well," the journal goes on. He went to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR, playing an exceptionally important role in that. As early as in pre-war years a definite form of trust and understanding was established in Moscow's and Washington's relations, which facilitated the creation of the anti-Hitler coalition subsequently.

"President Roosevelt showed an example of a generally correct taking into account of the positions of the other side in Soviet-U.S. relations. He as none other in U.S. ruling circles realized how one is to conduct affairs with the USSR," the article stresses. "It is needless to say what a hindrance is the wrongly understood and impudently expressed 'toughness' with regard to the USSR being displayed by the present official Washington in the solution of the complex matters of present-day international life. The political activities of Franklin Roosevelt showed in a particularly convincing fashion how important it is to stand on the position of realism in such matters," the journal writes in conclusion.

Contrasts, Similarities

LD291716 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Report by TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 29 Jan, TASS -- Last Thursday both chambers of the U.S. Congress met in a formal session to mark the birth centenary (due on January 30) of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the 32nd president of the United States of America. The prominent U.S. historian and diplomat Averell Harriman who addressed the session pointed out, in particular, the great contribution of FDR to the establishment of the anti-Hitler coalition, his support for the Soviet Union. In the struggle against Hitler fascism during the Second World War, and his striving for post-war peace and constructive cooperation among states. Many speakers noted that Roosevelt, who was elected for his first term in 1933, when the United States and other Western countries were going through the worst economic crisis in their history, promulgated a number of measures and programmes which at least slightly alleviated the situation of the mass of the American people.

As for the White House's participation in the celebrations, it has clearly put its foot in it. The incumbent, Ronald Reagan, who at one time posed as a Democrat and proponent of Roosevelt's "new course," decided to organise a reception on the occasion of the anniversary and to invite prominent political and public figures, historians, journalists and even the late British Premier Winston Churchill's grandson. It all turned out very embarassing, however, when an invitation to the reception was turned down by, perhaps, the star guest, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr, the son of the late president.

His decision illustrates the opinion of many Americans that the reception given by the head of the Washington administration is a far from the best way to honour the memory of the outstanding U.S. statesman and politician, the only man in the country's history to have been elected president for four terms in succession, whose name still enjoys respect and popularity. The Reagan government is now destroying the measures taken by my father's administration 40-50 years ago, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr, has said with concern, voicing particular worry over the White House's cutbacks in allocations for social security and other domestic programmes. The Reagan policy is aimed at obliterating what Roosevelt achieved, the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT stresses.

Indeed, the policy of the present-day Washington administration dramatically differs from the course of the FDR government. While Roosevelt made attempts to pull the U.S. out of the economic crisis, Reagan brought the country to a deep recession during the very first year of his term in office. As a consequence, about 9.5 million Americans are out of jobs today. While FDR, as the magazine TIME points out, showed concern for the "forgotten people" and adopted programmes on social security, the minimal wage, and a fairer distribution of profits, the Reagan administration is cutting these and other domestic programmes to the bone and pursuing a policy aimed primarily at securing the interests of moneybags and monopolies.

FDR was a son of his class and his policy undoubtedly met the interests of the U.S. ruling elite. At the same time, however, it was characterised by a certain degree of statesmanship, which the current Washington leaders obviously lack. For instance, he took a far-sighted and realistic approach to the development of relations between the USA and the USSR as a major factor of ensuring international stability and the security of nations, and viewed the improvement of American-Soviet relations as a way to promoting large-scale international cooperation in the interests of a lasting peace.

In this context a symptomatic statement was made by another prominent U.S. politician, William Fulbright, a former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who expressed the hope that the current U.S. administration would on the eve of FDR's birth centenary recall that it had been he who established diplomatic relations with the USSR and took a number of measures to pull the country out of the economic crisis. The drastic curtailment of spending for military purposes and the ending of the arms race, Fulbright said, would help the American economy to get back onto its feet.

Despite formal celebrations, the political atmosphere in the United States is such that these appeals and the very memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt are out of fashion in Washington today.

ROOSEVELT BIRTH CENTENARY MARKED IN MOSCOW

Arbatov's Comments

LD291926 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan TASS -- Representatives of the Moscow public marked the birth centenary of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the 32nd president of the United States of America, in the Moscow Friendship House today. There were among them prominent Soviet military commanders who were awarded U.S. Government decorations during the second World War.

Academician Georgiy Arbatov, vice president of the USSR-U.S. Society, said that the name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is associated by the Soviet people primarily with the establishment and activities of the anti-Hitler coalition during the Second World War. Countering the U.S. reactionary forces acting from positions of anti-Sovietism, Roosevelt pursued a course of promoting relations between the allies.

The speakers pointed out that the establishment of the anti-Hitler coalition, comprising the USSR, the United States and Britain, not only contributed to the defeat of fascism but also convincingly demonstrated in practice the possibility of effective political and military cooperation between states with different social systems.

Historical experience demonstrates that the USSR and the United States acting in accordance with common sense and with due account of the position of responsibility of each country in the present-day world can make a major contribution to the cause of peace and to the expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation. Even today, when the world situation has been aggravated, the speakers stressed, the USSR and the United States are fully responsible for safeguarding world peace. The beginning of a constructive dialogue between them is an objective imperative.

Yakovlev's Comments

LD291604 Moscow TASS in Eeglish 1520 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan, TASS -- "I have seen war.... I hate war." These words by Franklin Delao Roosevelt are the keynote of the exhibition which has opened in the Foreign Literature Library today to mark the birth centennary of the remarkable American statesman. There are on display copies of FDR's works and letters published during his lifetime, memoirs by his mother, wife and son, reminiscences by notable statesmen. There is a generous collection of books by his biographers, such as Frank Freidel, Arthur Schlesinger and Daniel Boorstein. The Soviet reading public well know the book "Through His Eyes" by FDR's son, Elliot, which has been translated into Russian and published in a mass edition. There also are on display works by well-known Soviet historians Nikolay Yakovlev, Viktor Israelyan and Valentin Berezhkov about the life and work of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and also the documentary miscellany "Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam."

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the exhibition, the well-known Soviet historian Nikolay Yakovlev quoted the words said by the U.S. President during the Tehran conference of the leaders of the anti-Hitler coalition in 1943: "Our Nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow." Yakovlev stressed that "in foreign policy FDR showed himself to be a realistic statesman. He made a major contribution to the establishment and strengthening of the anti-Hitler coalition. Representing the United States at the Tehran and Yalta conferences, he attached much importance to the development of post-war peaceful cooperation and to the creation of the United Nations Organization. Franklin Delano Roosevelt spoke highly of the courage and fortitude of the Soviet people in the struggle against the invaders, and was a convinced proponent of maintaing and extending cooperation between the USSR and the USA in the post-war period, viewing it as a major condition for safeguarding world peace," Nikolay Yakovlev stressed.

REAGAN 'LECTURES' EUROPEANS MEETING AT DAVOS

LD292254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1735 GMT 29 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 29 Jan (TASS) -- Blinded by a mania for imperial grandeur, the latter-day claimants to "world leadership" on the banks of the Potomac are highhandedly poking their noses into other people's affairs, impudently thrusting unsolicited "advice" on everybody, sowing distrust, enmity and discord between countries and peoples, "punishing" some with cynical, almost foul abuse and all kinds of "sanctions," crudely rebuking some -- allies who have got "out of hand" -- while generously rewarding other -- puppet dictatorial regimes which obediently carry out all Washington's whims -- with money and arms.

The latest round of irritation from the other side of the Atlantic came yesterday when President Reagan saw fit yet again to "lambast" the "remiss" West Europeans and to again bring them to the "Atlantic heel."

The conference of West European business circles which has begun in Davos, Switzerland, was the immediate pretext for the new outburst from the United States. With the rest of West European public opinion obviously in mind, the White House decided to address another "lecture," in the spirit of the "cold war," aimed at undermining cooperation in Europe and whipping up tension in this crucial part of the world, to the participants in this forum.

It would be futile to try to find in this "document" even a hint of elementary respect for the independence and sovereignty of the West European countries, not to mention the cultural, ethnic and historical traditions of the West European peoples. The head of the White House addressed them in the manner of a police officer, brooking no dissent, going almost as far as to present them with an ultimatum to align themselves wholeheartedly with Washington. The head of the U.S. administration does not care two hoots for the interest which the European peoples have in the development of peace, friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation in Europe so that it does not become a new arena of tragic conflict. Washington is demanding that they drop everything and follow the economic "reforms" of R. Reagan's administration, which are aimed at giving the maximum possible assistance to "big business" and the military-industrial complex at the expense of the vital interests of millions of ordinary people. "There is no other way." he haughtily lectures the "partners." "Increased government expenditure and increased taxes will not solve the problems."

Observers have been quick to describe these calls as direct, foul-smelling incitement to business circles to sabotage the economic policy of the governments of a number of West European countries, above all the Socialist Government of France, whose policy of nationalizing key industries has long irritated the "orthodox" capitalists on the other side of the Atlantic.

R. Reagan again advocated a sharp buildup in the arms race by the countries of the NATO military bloc. While intimidating the West Europeans with the notorious "Soviet threat," the President admitted that there were profound differences between the United States and West Europe in their approach to the most important international and internal problems. But basically he placed the blame for this not on the dangerous course of confrontation pursued by Washington but on the reluctance of the West European countries to fall in behind short-sighted U.S. policy at all times and in all areas. In effect, he warned that such a posture by West Europe could "only intensify the friction" between the two sides of the Atlantic.

Alongside the whipping-up of anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria, the latest outburst from across the Atlantic is a further reminder to West European public opinion that the administration of R. Reagan has become the principal source of international tension and the main reactionary force threatening peace and the progress of mankind.

ARTICLE OUTLINES U.S. INTELLIGENCE BODIES

PM291625 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian for 21, 22 and 23 January 1982 carry on page 3, under the headline "White House's Favorite Son" a three-part 7,000-word Aleksandr Aseyevskiy article answering a reader's request for detailed information about the FBI and CIA. Part one traces the origins of the FBI. Part two focuses on past CIA activities, but emphasizes that "the spy department still reserves the right to mount secret operations and to interfer in other countries' internal affairs." Part three lists other U.S. intelligence agencies -- those of the armed forces, the NSA and the NSC, among others -- and outlines their areas of interest.

JAPAN CAUTIOUS ON ARMS TECHNOLOGY EXPORT TO U.S.

OW010239 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Recently Japan and the United States have been actively discussing the issue of bilateral cooperation in the field of military technology, particularly military technology exchanges between the two countries. These subjects were taken up during the regular Japan-U.S. consultations on military equipment and technology in December last year and subsequently at the 18th session of the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee this January. On this issue, Moscow radio's Yuriy Afonin writes as follows:

Judging from Japanese press reports, no official agreement has yet been reached on exporting Japanese military technology and weapons to the United States. On the grounds that the Japanese Government is still carefully studying this issue, Director General of the Defense Agency Ito avoided giving a concrete promise at the Security Consultative Committee session concerning the proposed export of Japanese military technology and arms to the United States. According to KYODO press agency, Japan took this noncommital attitude because the Japanese Government had no firm view on the question of military technology exchanges. It was reported that Ito stuck to a prudent attitude on providing the latest technology to the United States for fear that such technology exports would have a negative impact on the competitiveness of Japanese goods.

However, it is clear that the question of military technology exports is more a political issue than economic. Originally, Japan had been committed to three principles in banning arms' exports. But some influential groups in Japan, such as the financial and business circles, are pressing for the annulment of these principles. Proponents of Japanese military technology exports to the United States claim such an annulment would be in accord with Article 98 of the Japanese Constitution, which provides that the treaties concluded with other countries -- in this particular case, the Japan-U.S. security treaty -- shall be faithfully observed. Under the security treaty, the United States is pressing Japan to export military technology. However, there are no clear-cut provisions in the security treaty for military technology exports.

Experience in recent years indicates that Japan has been acceding more and more to ever-increasing demands from the United States. In this connection, a MAINICHI SHIMBUN report on 16 December last year is noteworthy. The report said that the Japanese Government was leaning toward making a positive decision to cooperate with the United States in the area of military technology research and development, predicting that cooperation between military technology experts of the two countries would begin before the Japanese Government made its final decision.

As a matter of fact, some foundations already exist for such cooperation, not in the government sector but in the private sector. At any rate, replying to a question raised by an opposition party during a recent Diet interpellation session, a government representative disclosed that since 1954 as many as 32 secret agreements have been concluded between Japan and the United States on providing Japanese technology, materials and equipment to U.S. forces. As evidenced from this reply, Japanese private manufacturers can provide any goods, including weapons, to the U.S. forces.

It is quite clear that exports of Japanese military technology and weapons to the United States will add to the threat to peace emanating from the U.S. imperialists. Japanese technology used in U.S. weapons will be directed against people in various countries, for the United States accounts for 45 percent of the world's exports of weapons and (?military equipment). The United States is supplying weapons to aggressive countries like Israel, repressive countries like South Korea and Chile and countries in which the dictators are killing their own people, as in El Salvador.

If those champions, who are fighting for national independence and democracy, are killed by American weapons made with Japanese technology, Japan will have become an accomplice to the U.S. policy of aggression and aggressive U.S. strategy.

You have just heard Yuriy Afonin's commentary on military technology cooperation between Japan and the United States.

WORKING-LEVEL TALKS WITH JAPAN 'USEFUL'

OW300859 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] From 20 to 22 January working-level consultations were held between the Foreign Ministries of the Soviet Union and Japan. In this connection, commentator (Viktor Rodionov) of Moscow radio writes as follows:

This working-level consultative meeting was held after an interruption of nearly 3 years. The first working-level consultative meeting was held in May of 1979 between Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Firyubin and then Deputy Vice Foreign Minister Masuo Takashima who was recently appointed to the post of ambassador to the Soviet Union. It is not the Soviet Union's fault that the working-level consultations, which had been scheduled to be held once a year alternately in Tokyo and Moscow, have been suspended for such a long time. The Soviet policy toward Japan has been and still is a consistent and principled one totally irrespective of temporary changes in the international arena. The Soviet Union is striving to develop cooperation with Japan in every field on the basis of reciprocity. Regretfully, the same cannot be said of Japan. Japan's Soviet policy is influenced by the moves of a number of third countries. It took 2 years and 8 months for Japan to agree to resume consultations with the Soviet Union.

Prior to the recent consultations, there was a Japan-Soviet foreign ministers meeting in New York in September of 1981 at which the two countries reached agreement on resuming a political dialogue. The working-level consultations in Moscow were the first important step toward putting this agreement into practice. A Japanese delegation headed by Vice Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya came to Moscow to attend the working-level consultations. On the Soviet side, Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin and other officials attended the consultations. Needless to say, no concrete decision of one kind or another was anticipated at the Moscow consultations. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union holds the view that these consultations were important and useful. Each side was able to frankly express its views on all fundamental international issues. The two sides not only stated their views but compared each other's positions and were able to see where they are in agreement, where they are close in their views, and where they differ. It probably goes without saying how important this is in this very tense, serious international situation.

During the consultations, the Soviet side briefed the Japanese side on the new long-range Soviet proposals designed to remove the threat of war -- above all, the threat of a nuclear war -- and achieve disarmament, the relaxation of tension, and peaceful cooperation among countries with different social systems. It was pointed out in particular how the formulation and implementation of confidence-building measures in the Far East would have a salutary effect on the situation in that part of the world and promote the consolidation of world peace.

The Soviet Union and Japan held differences of opinion on a number of international problems. However, they agreed that neither country can be indifferent to developments in the world, particularly those in Asia and the Far East. As you know, the Soviet Union has made concrete proposals designed to consolidate peace, ease tension and restore the climate of trust. At the talks, the hope was expressed that Japan would be able to greatly contribute to these goals. The world situation largely depends on the state of mutual relations among nations. The Soviet Union seeks to strengthen its links with all countries, including Japan, and expand the scope of cooperation with them. This objective determined the Soviet approach to various problems concerning bilateral relations at the Moscow consultations.

Japan also called for good relations between the two countries. Nevertheless, Japan has not yet freed itself of everything which is not germane and which is a fabrication — all that stands in the way of these relations.

The Japanese side proposed that the next working-level consultations be held at a time mutually convenient to both Japan and the Soviet Union.

Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Yanagiya met with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. During this meeting, the opinion was expressed that efforts should be made to maintain a political dialogue between the two countries, raise the level of this dialogue and develop Japan-Soviet relations.

USSR-JAPAN TU EXCHANGE MEETING OPENS IN TOKYO

OW310905 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] As earlier reported, the 16th meeting of the Japan-Soviet Trade Union Exchange Committee began in Tokyo on 25 January. Tokyo correspondent (Vikhukhorev) of Moscow radio files the following report on the progress of the meeting:

Participating in the meeting were a delegation of the AUCCTU from the Soviet side and leaders of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan [Sohyo] and the Federation of Independent Unions [FIU] from the Japanese side.

At the first plenary meeting it was made clear that the views of the two sides were unanimous on the need to strengthen the struggle of working people of all countries in opposing arms race and demanding a total ban on nuclear arms.

At the plenary meeting, Sohyo Secretary General Michio Tomizuka and FIU Secretary General Shigeru Okamura delivered reports on behalf of the Japanese side expressing their approval of an early extermination of nuclear arms and total and complete disarmament.

On behalf of the Soviet side, AUCCTU Presidium Secretary Matskyavichyus, head of the AUCCTU delegation, made a report. Secretary Matskyavichyus highly evaluated the significance of the traditional exchanges between the trade unions of the two countries, which are making remarkable contributions to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the working people of the two countries.

The AUCCTU secretary continued: The self-sacrificing struggle of the Japanese working people to defend their social and economic interests against the heavy pressure of monopoly businesses has always been and will continue to be understood and supported by the Soviet people. It is well known in the Soviet Union that the antiwar movement for safeguarding peace and the security of the people of the world, spearheaded by the Japanese working class, is further escalating in Japan. As the largest organization of workers, a trade union can and should do everything in its power to achieve thorough and irreversible reforms in cooperation with other peace-loving forces in the development of the international situation and in its normalization.

Regarding the Polish question brought up by the Japanese delegation, Secretary Matskyavichyus said: The Polish question is something deliberately stirred up by Western propaganda. Martial law in Poland was proclaimed under Article 33 of the Polish Constitution. The article stipulates that, in case a danger is created posing a threat to national security, an emergency situation may be proclaimed in part or throughout the territory of the country.

The Polish leadership has numerous pieces of evidence proving that radicals of the Solidarity trade union were plotting to usurp power by force of arms and to kill 80,000 Communist Party members. The only solution left under these conditions was the proclamation of martial law to avoid a civil war and a further deterioration of the economic situation.

The Soviet working people firmly believe that the Polish people will overcome this difficulty by their own efforts and hope that the necessary conditions will be met, enabling the labor movement to help the government in carrying out its socialist reform policies.

OGARKOV TO VISIT SRV 'EARLY IN FEBRUARY'

BK311447 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] At the invitation of the SRV Ministry of National Defense, Comrade Soviet Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense, will make an official friendship visit to our country early in February of this year.

SRV LEADERS THANK CPSU FOR ORDER OF LENIN AWARD

LD261610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has received a telegram from Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam; and Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council.

The telegram expresses deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the decision to award the SRV leaders the Order of Lenin. We view this lofty award, the telegram stresses, as an enormous honor for our party and people, which are tirelessly fighting for the complete triumph of the ideas of the great Lenin on Vietnamese land, for further consolidation of the close friendship, cohesion and all-round cooperation between the parties and peoples of our countries as a powerful stimulus for the SRV Communist Party and for the whole Vietnamese people in the cause of building socialism and defending the homeland. The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam will, with all determination, give all their strength for the further strengthening and development of the great Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, in the name of the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the two countries and in the name of revolution and peace throughout the world.

USTINOV CONGRATULATES LAO DEFENSE MINISTER

PM281227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General Khamtai Siphandom, minister of national defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I cordially congratulate you and all Lao servicemen on the 33d anniversary of the Lao People's Liberation army.

The Lao People's Liberation Army servicemen, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, are vigilantly standing guard over the revolutionary gains of their people, who are effecting radical socioeconomic transformations and working persistently on the fulfillment of the tasks set by the eighth party Central Committee plenum for the republic's first 5-year plan.

I wish the Lao servicemen new successes in combat and political training in the interests of further consolidating their motherland's defense capability. May the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Lao peoples and their armies strengthen.

With communist greetings, [Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

SOVIET FEATURES ON POLAND, U.S. HYPOCRISY

'Hypocrisy of Washington'

OW011251 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1035 GMT 31 Jan 82

["The Hypocrisy of Washington" program moderated by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev, with Hungarian radio correspondent Geza Foldvari, Czechoslovak radio and TV correspondent Josef Moravek and Polish TV correspondent Marek Sechkovskiy]

[Text] [Kaverznev] Hello, comrades. We are gathered here to discuss the situation in Poland and the developments around Poland. Geza Foldvari from Budapest is the Moscow correspondent of Hungarian Radio; Marek Sechkovskiy from Warsaw is a deputy editor of the socialist section of Polish television and Josef Moravek is the Moscow correspondent of Czechoslovak Radio and television. All three are from socialist countries, and at various times all three have had to clash with and repulse counterrevolutionary processes and Western interference in their respective countries. I want to say that the Hungarian developments in 1956, the Czechoslovakian developments at the end of the sixties and the current Polish developments are not identical. Reasons for and the depth of the current crisis are different because in the past 20 years socialism has grown stronger everywhere and has been consolidated in a number of countries and in the world as a whole. Therefore Western secret services and Western politicians are looking for new methods to interfere in our friendship and in the affairs of individual socialist countries. Their aim remains the same despite the fact that 25 years have passed to undermine socialism within those countries and to change the correlation of forces in the world and especially in Europe to their advantage. This is the main aim of imperialism.

The U.S. administration has chosen 30-31 January 1982 for launching the largest and most massive anti-Polish, anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda campaign. On Reagan's suggestion, on 30 January churches in at least 16 American cities conducted public services to mourn the so-called unfortunate Poles. In addition a number of demonstrations and manifestations have been organized. Antisocialist forces in Europe joined them. On 31 January the Americans decided to show the whole world a television show in which a number of Washington and West European statesmen and Polish counterrevolutionary emigres took part.

What can be said about this show? It is a mixture of various political appearances and concert numbers. The not unknown singer Frank Sinatra who, along with the late Marilyn Monroe, as you know, helped American propaganda during the Vietnam war when they gave moral support to the American troops, also took part in this show. A number of other public figures also participated in it. One English newspaper made the curious statement that neither Deng Xiaoping nor Margaret Thatcher could have thought of such a show. Even though, as it appears, they agree with Reagan, they do not have the Hollywood experience.

[Sechkovskiy] They have never been actors. It looks like Reagan remembers his previous profession.

[Kaverznev] Yes. A Swedish paper has recently wrote that this is a tasteless, vulgar show and many television broadcasters question whether to relay this show or not. What is more curious is that while this program is imposed upon overseas viewers, American television companies themselves did not show it.

[Moravek] I have a leaflet addressed to the Czechoslovak radio and television office in Moscow from the American Embassy. I have been working in Moscow for 4 years and until now nobody wanted to know about us. In the past 2 months we have been receiving such leaflets about Poland. Here is a curious thing about this program entitled: "Let Poland Be Poland..."

[Sechkovskiy interrupts] Please allow me to say a few words about this topic because it worries all of us since it is, after all, addressed to us. Poland is used here as the star of the show. The situation in Poland is far too serious to turn into a cabaret melodrama. Charles Wick, the director of this grandiose enterprise, is President Reagan's friend. He works in show business all the time. He is the director of the International Communications Agency which will copyright this show. He is an ardent anticommunist. That is why he is Reagan's friend. His firm is the patron saint of the Voice of America and so on. The firm's connection with the CIA is evidently proved.

[Kaverznev] PAP's correspondent recently reported that not far from Washington in the state of Virginia there is a center organized under the CIA and strongly guarded by the FBI where Polish deserters, including those two ambassadors who refused to return to their homeland, are gathered. Secret Service officials are interrogating them and preparing them for this kind of massive antisocialist campaign.

[Sechkovskiy] The Americans, beginning 13 December, have been doing everything to separate, as they say, the Polish people from the Polish Government....

[Kaverznev interrupts] I would like to concentrate on this issue in greater detail and involve our colleagues in this discussion. The Americans maintain that all their propaganda measures are directed, first of all, at General Jaruzelskiy's government which introduced martial law. From our point of view this is not the case. The fact is they are against the martial law precisely because it is saving socialism, and hence serving the vital interests of people. The logic here is that the United States in this case is going against the Polish people.

[Sechkovskiy] Looking at this issue from another point of view, by maintaining socialism the martial law totally cancels out Washington's and international imperialism's hopes for a different situation in Poland, for other solutions, more suitable to them, to the Polish situation. Thirteen December canceled out all those movements and tendencies, associated with American hopes, otherwise socialism would not have lasted in Poland. This is why they are upset.

[Moravek] From the international point of view the correlation between socialism and capitalism would have been changed.

[Foldvari] We in Budapest think that we had a terrible experience. We had a counter-revolution in 1956 which claimed many victims and is still very difficult to talk about. But we do know what counterrevolution means, what armed struggle for power means. It has not happened in Poland.

[Kaverznev] Let's say that you understand what the Polish leaders had to do.

[Moravek] The counterrevolution, now supported by Reagan, is against the main interests of the people. First of all, as happened in 1968 in our country, there was a tension reflected in every worker. The worker does not want tension; he wants to work and then have a peaceful rest. This has not happened in Poland. [In Czechoslovakia] there was a massive psychosis coming from the West. They did not care about the honest people. We even had suicide cases.

[Kaverznev] A moral yoke.

[Moravek] Yes, a moral yoke. It affected every person and then it shattered the country's economy. There were even calls for returning factories to private ownership. That did not convince anybody, as everybody knew that agriculture produces much better results when organized in a socialist way. Everybody works better and shows better results.

[Kaverznev] Yes, it is an important thought. I, too, remember that in Czechoslovakia in the late sixties new economic theories appeared to improve the organizational structure of the economy and it seems that they worked. Then I also remember Prague's party congresses 6 and 11 years later which convinced me that adherence to the basic laws of socialist construction is the only way for a socialist society to stand up for the common interests of socialist cooperation.

[Sechkovskiy] In Poland this has also become clear.

[Kaverznev] I wish to tell our viewers that we have prepared a number of television programs, six I believe, of different lengths, from 6 to 20 minutes, in which the activities of American residents in Warsaw in the past 3 years have been exposed.

[Sechkovskiy] It is interesting to note the television programs are called "Who's Who?" in our Slavonic languages, in English that is "Who Is Who?" We are simply showing instances were people with diplomatic passports, who should be concerned with maintaining good relations with other countries, are involved in plain espionage. What I would like to underline is that the material in those programs is about people who are in senior positions in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and who are nothing but ordinary CIA agents covering their main line of work with diplomatic status. This material has been collected by the Polish Secret Service in the past 3 years. When our service caught their spies the Americans asked us not to make a fuss about such incidents because they have enough problems in Iran, etc. However, one thing that must be said is that President Reagan and his allies have said many times that Polish problems should be solved by the Polish people themselves. The program which we have started showing on our television proves clearly and concretely that the work of American secret agencies in Poland contradicts their wishes for the Polish people to solve their own problems and is evidence that the CIA influences and interferes in Polish politics. Of course, this is not Roosevelt's or Wilson's America; this is Reagan's America or the America of the eighties.

[Kaverznev] Let's watch a segment from one of these programs.

[The title of the program "Who's Who" is shown on the screen in English and Polish. The clip shows the arrest of an American diplomat. This history leading up to this arrest is narrated against a background of documents and various scenes supporting the case against the American diplomat]

[Daverznev] Last week the Polish Sejm met in Warsaw and General Jaruzelski replied to many questions of interest to Polish people and to us, the friends of Poland. This also served as a reply to the United States, showing them that the Polish leadership has a positive program and that the implementation of martial law was a drastic necessity which the Polish public had to go through. This was necessary in order to preserve political stability, social calm, discipline and order in the country, or, in other words, to preserve the conditions essential to the implementation of these positive programs. I would like to hear from you about how the work of the Sejm has been accepted in Warsaw.

[Sechkkovskiy] In fact I only read about Comrade Jaruzelski's address to our Sejm in Moscow, but I am fresh from Warsaw, I've just arrived. I know the actual situation there, I have experienced the situation there myself, as a citizen who, let's say, experiences all the difficulties, and as a journalist who occupies a certain post. I would like to say with a hundred percent validity, honesty and sincerity that the implementation of martial law in Poland was accepted by an overwhelming majority of the population. It was approved of and accepted not, of course, as a great boon. There are certain difficulties that are normal in the course of life, but this situation is not advantageous to anyone, not to those soldiers who stand in the streets and keep order, etc.

There was however, a dangerous situation in the country. Now order has been restored. Such things are basic, but very necessary in order for a person to live normally, so that he can feel easy in his own mind.

Jaruzelski writes that a strong, honest government, a well organized government, is essential. This is truer than true.

It is a truth, not a discovery. But in our conditions, it is not so easy to attain such a strong government, to start anew, to build a new strong government. Then General Jaruzelski writes that the deepening of socialist democracy in all its manifestations is essential. This is very important. Third, the reconstruction of the national economy is essential. In short, this is a constructive alternative. The unity of the people is needed for this.

I am a member of the PZPR. It is clear to me, more so to General Jaruzelski, that what is needed is a strong, sound party. It is also no secret that our party has weakened significantly, that at times the question could be asked, I personally asked myself this question, is there still a party or isn't there? It is no secret, I do not wish to hide it, we have never tried to hide it in our discussions with Soviet communists. We need a sound, mobile, good party in the country. It alone has the power to rally the people around it and to implement this constructive program which at first seems clear to everyone, but which is very difficult to realize, to implement. Only the people under the direction of the party can implement it. I am sure of this.

[Kaverznev] I would like to emphasize one other fact. In the last few weeks we have read reports and commentaries from the West, in which definite hopes that the Sejm will not support martial law have been expressed. The Americans and some Western Europeans are trying to maintain that the military in Poland has the government bodies under it and that neither the party organization nor the administrative bodies, I have the National Council in mind, are functioning. No, time has shown that everything is functioning normally, that both the ministries and the state machinery exist....

[Moravek] In the experience of Czechoslovakia it is completely clear that the way out of a crisis has to be accomplished first through the establishment of public order, not to mention the establishment of confidence in the future, literally in the immediate future. This has to spread, and of course, has to be directed by, that is to say, restored through a strong and sound party. We, in particular the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, have made appraisals of the situation in Poland. The Central Committee secretary, Comrade Bilak, said that it is not easy to overcome the crisis, something that will take some time. But we, in other words, Czechoslovakia, and the Czechoslovak Communist Party stand firmly behind Poland and its government, and will help where we can.

There is another thing which helped us overcome our crisis, helped Hungary and is helping Poland. This is the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, first and foremost, in the reconstruction of the national economy, assistance so great that it is impossible to evaluate. Without Soviet raw materials our production power would come to a standstill. And there are other supplies which are even more important before a crisis is overcome, more important than in settled times.

[Kaverznev] But if we return to what is being said and done by the United States in its propaganda campaign, I would like to remind our viewers of the very expressive words of Comrade Jaruzelski in his address at the Sejm session. He said that hypocrisy...he of course means, of the Americans...knows no bounds. A government which for many years has only threatened the imposition of sanctions against the enormous concentration camp which is the Republic of South Africa, but has no hesitation in imposing sanctions on Poland. Furthermore, just as expressively, the head of the Polish Government, Comrade Jaruzelski, said: [The Polish Government] did not demand the release of the handcuffed air traffic controllers' trade union leaders. The Polish Government did not come out with statements appraising respect for human rights in Northern Ireland. The Polish Sejm did not debate: Does the human rights restriction of professions applicable in the FRG apply to people with objectionable views? We observe the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and we have the right to expect the same.

[Sechkovskiy] I would also add, if I may, that Poles have never submitted to foreign ultimatums. I add this one sentence in order to finish on a stronger note. We will overcome both the ultimatums made by the United States in the form of a television program, and the concrete injuries they try to inflict upon the Polish economy by ceasing deliveries, etc. We will overcome this with the help of our friends. We only have to work really hard, and we will not submit to any ultimatums from the West.

[Kaverznev] Well, we will wish you all the best. We will thank our comrades for the discussion, and say goodbye to the viewers. All the best.

'The Friends and Foes of Poland'

LD300332 [Editorial Report] Moscow World Service in English at 1500 GMT on 29 January broadcast 43-minute a feature program entitled: "The Friends and Foes of Poland," conceived and narrated by Vladimir Pozner. Pozner introduced the broadcast as follows: "This is not a show. Hollywood stars past and present are not involved in it, nor does it offer you such entertainment as heads of state sharing the rostrum with traitors. This is a documentary. It offers you the views of ordinary people and furnishes documented and verifiable facts. Those views and those facts will help you decide who are the friends and who are the foes of Poland."

Pozner introduced voice recordings of three young Poles studying in Moscow, who all speak in Russian with English translation. The first student said he can only accept a policy based on peaceful coexistence and recalled the "regrettable and ridiculous policy" of boycotting the Olympics. "In my opinion Reagan is confused. He seems to be acting instead of being a statesman. What he is doing is simply irresponsible and dangerous." The second student suggested that the more problems Poland has the longer it will take to emerge from its crisis. The third student said that it would have been instructive for President Reagan if he had lived in Poland for the past 18 months and has seen what kind of human rights people actually had when there was "unchecked crime and terror." "Now things have changed radically for the better, and Reagan is using the Polish pretext for his own aims such as distracting Americans from their own problems." Pozner agreed that the United States' refusal to sell food to Poland is "a highly original way of expressing friendship."

Pozner went on to recall a U.S. National Security Council directive of 1950 outlining the goal of encouraging disorder in the USSR's neighboring countries. He said that a similar attitude prevailed in 1974, when a "military directive" appeared in the United Shates on the practice of psychological warfare. This directive outlined a long-term NATO plan against a country, identified by Pozner as Poland, where in a seaport city workers' dissatisfaction with conditions led to disturbances.

Pozner recalled the imposition of martial law and introduced a voice recording of Jaruzelski's 25 January Sejm address. To illustrate what life was like in Poland during the months before 13 December, extracts from letters "postmarked Warsaw, Katowice, Lodz, Gdansk and Wroclaw" were read. These extracts alleged that people who did not want to strike were "hounded, persecuted and beaten"; that Solidarity leaders were pushing the economy toward disaster; that "Solidarity finds its strongest support among the wealthy in Poland, who hate socialism" and that Solidarity leaders were "seeking bloodshed."

The program went on to quote statements by Walesa and Kuron, allegedly showing that "forces were at work which had no other goals than to seize power and to plunge Poland into a fratricidal civil war." Pozner asked: "Why were the United States and its NATO partners supporting disruptive forces in Poland?"

Further extracts from letters were read which expressed the people's relief at the introduction of martial law and stated that Solidarity extremists were "planning a carnage for 17 December." "They were to kill all communists and seize power." Another extract said that it is not out of love for the people that the West spends millions on subversive organizations like Radio Free Europe.

Pozner closed the first half of the feature by wondering why there is an uproar in the West and "why there is a need to spend over $500,000 on a propaganda extravaganza."

Part two of the program continued with a series of questions and answers on the Polish situation, read in turn by announcers. Some of the points were: That Washington contended before martial law that that the Polish people alone should decide their own affairs and that this was threatened by an imminent Soviet invasion; that the United States did not distinguish between Solidarity rank and file, its leadership and people opposed to Solidarity; that Washington did not have a good reputation for noninterference in other countries, El Salvador being the latest example. The program claimed that the Reagan administration was convinced that Solidarity had enough power to defy the government while the authorities were demoralized and paralyzed, and as long as there was no outside interference Solidarity would seize power.

As for Washington's real motive, "the scenario as conceived by both Solidarity leaders and the United States was to force the Soviet Union to intervene in the provoked Polish confrontation." The Warsaw alliance would then have been weakened, the events could be "used to put dissenting West European countries back in line" and "detente would be destroyed and President Reagan could enjoy his arms race without any opposition." Two facts indicated that the Reagan administration had not given up its gamble: The unprecedented campaign now being pursued and sanctions imposed on Poland which "follow the aim of starving the Polish people to a point where they will be goaded into a spontaneous uprising, leading to the bloodbath that the first scenario failed to achieve."

A review of world reaction to the U.S. sanctions followed including quotations from FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, TRYBUNA LUDU, a U.S. sociologist and New York TIMES reports. Reporter Sergey Yegorov sampled public opinion in Moscow. People interviewed in the street stressed their fraternal feelings for Poland and anger at U.S. interference.

The program went on to quote data on Soviet economic support for Poland. These economic facts speak for themselves. "All the songs of Frank Sinatra and Barbara Streisand will not change that. European heads of state saying what they are supposed to say after having their arms twisted out of their sockets will not change that. And the likes of such traitors as Romuald Spasowski, who was once [words indistinct] in villifying American imperialism, and Zdzizlaw Rurarz will serve to compromise the White House even further in the eyes of the Polish people." "President Reagan and some of his NATO partners tell the world that the situation in Poland is deteriorating. Indeed it is because according to their logic the better things are in Poland the worse it is for them and their plans, just as not so long ago the worse theings were in Poland the better it was for Poland's fops."

In conclusion, Pozner returned to the recorded views of the three students who opened the program. The students are sure that most people in Poland share the views expressed in the program and stress the desire of Poles for a better life. Ordinary people support efforts to overcome the crisis.

TASS OVSERVER: SHOW ON POLAND 'COMPLETE FAILURE'

LD312120 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 31 Jan 82

["The End of a Provocation" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornikov]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan, TASS -- The less the U.S. ruling circles have something positive to say about their policy, the higher the temptation of Washington to make slanderous statements about others, to pose as mentors lecturing how everyone should live, to disguise as defenders of someone else's interests.

This was confirmed again by an anti-Polish and anti-Soviet "universal television show," or to be more exact, a subversive show organised by Washington under the title "Let Poland be Poland." But, though the U.S. President himself acted as its director and though it cost the American taxpayer no less than half a million dollars, it is already obvious that the subversive television show was a complete failure and that its sponsors will r no laurels.

It could not have been otherwise, as a matter of fact. Everyone can see that no matter what hypocritical slogans are used by Washington to cover up its provocative assaults on socialism and no matter to what demagogical talk it resorts, its subversive ideological undertakings, televised or other, are nothing less than inadmissible pressure on the independent Polish state, which is incompatible with the letter and spirit of the UN Charter, with the Helsinki Final Act, with elementary norms of international communications. Everyone can see that no matter how much deception and slander the producers of the television spectacular would heap up, their policy of interference in other countries' internal affairs will not become any more convincing for that.

The statements of many politicians and public figures in various countries and press organs display similar assessment of the United States' attempts at new and new attacks against sovereign socialist states in an effort to heighten international tension. Denis Healey, a British Labour leader, described the Washington-sponsored TV show as a Hollywood farce. The British DAILY MAIL says that only the United States could have concocted such a vulgar spectacular marked with bad taste. The organization of the television show by Washington can only serve the unleashing of cold war, the West Berlin newspaper DIE WARHEIT says. Even American television has expressed an opinion to the effect that by undertaking this large-scale political TV show Washington increasingly makes the U.S. foreign policy a "television buffoonery." As far as Poland itself is concerned, its attitude to Washington's provocations was clearly expressed, for example, by the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU which says that the purpose of the U.S. propaganda campaign is to find a pretext for interference in the affairs of the Polish People's Republic, to justify sanctions and pressure on the Polish Government, so that Poland might again become swept with anarchy and so that counter-revolutionary forces might unleash a bloody confrontation.

While practicing slander on television screens, the organizers of the show had recourse to the entire range of Washington's dirty anti-socialist inventions. Many organs of the foreign press had every ground to note in this context that talking about the "independence" of countries and "non-interference" in the affairs of others were those in the United States who quite recently tried to "bomb into the stone age" revolutionary **Vietnam**, those who unleashed and continue to wage an undeclared war on sovereign Afghanistan, those who try, wherever possible -- be it Chile, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic or South Korea -- both overtly or covertly to suppress all attempts by the peoples to decide their destiny. "The prayer for freedom" comes from those who encourage and feed the most reactionary, dictatorial and anti-national regimes, those who arm the Israeli aggressor and torpedo sanctions against the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa -- this huge concentration camp. "Human rights" is the talk of those who have created in their own country an official legalized system of arbitrary rule, those who shoot at rioters in Miami, use armed-to-the-teeth army and police forces to "pacify" fighters against racism and handcuff the leaders of the air controllers' union for their having come out in defense of their vital rights. There is no limit indeed to Washington's hypocrisy! There is hardly any name for the farce staged by Washington other than a new attempt at gross interference in the affairs of sovereign Poland, an outrage upon the sacred norms of inter-state relations.

Now that the farce has fallen through, it is quite clear that the leaders of some Western countries who agreed to take part in Washington's unseemly enterprise have not gained in political authority, to put it mildly. Equally obvious is the following: The circles in the United States that have set out to heighten international tension, to whip up an anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hullabaloo, only waste their efforts while calling hysterically for "letting Poland be Poland". Socialist Poland has been, is and will remain what it is. But, as has been repeatedly emphasized, it will never be a second Chile, no matter how hard those who stage one subversive act after another against this sovereign socialist country might strive for that.

MORE ON U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN POLAND

LD291812 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan, TASS -- A press conference was held at the press centre of the Polish Foreign Ministry. Addressing the press conference, officials of Polish security services presented proofs of subversive and espionage activities in Poland by agents of Western special services.

Speaking at the press conference, representatives of the Polish security services pointed out the broad range of activities in Poland by agents of American secret services. They mentioned, among other things, a meeting between high ranking officials of the U.S. Embassy in Poland, other "experts" in Polish affairs and head of the counter-revolutionary "Confederation of Independent Poland" L. Moczulski. At the meeting the latter counter-revolutionary was given specific assignments to collect intelligence in Poland.

American secret services, as was stressed at the press conference, played a great role in creating opposition structures in Poland. This found its expression in the first place in instructions, financial and political aid, opening channels of communication with foreign countries, creating a network of private firms, public funds, etc. One of the leaders of the subversive anti-Polish centre in Paris "Culture" Giedroyc founded a special fund for Polish citizens. But the fund could be used only by those who committed themselves to slander in the press the socialist system in Poland. Considerable sums in dollars were turned over to Polish trade unions. CIA agents acting in Poland under the guise of diplomats demanded that the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] members and sympathisers engage themselves in anti-government activity.

Materials exposing the CIA's ties with representatives of the anti-socialist KSS-KOR organization were presented at the press conference. Thus, in particular, a certain Romaszewski from that organization attempted to turn over to an official of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw and at the same time a CIA man M. Anderson a provocative paper of KSS-KOR on the alleged violation of human rights in Poland. It was planned to use that story for launching an anti-Polish campaign at the Madrid meeting.

Thus American diplomat, CIA regular officer P. Burke had a special cache in a district of Warsaw, through which instructions were turned over on the methods of espionage against Poland. The materials were designed for Polish citizen Z. Celegrat, who was later sentenced by military court to 25 years in prison for espionage and anti-government activities.

Representatives of the Polish security services pointed out that the CIA had begun showing interest in Poland way back in 1945, but over the past one year and a half the CIA has sharply stepped up its subversive actions and imparted them the form of political activities. CIA officers posing as diplomats, representatives of trade firms, journalists, tourists, etc were recruiting on a large scale Polish citizens both inside the country and those coming to work abroad. CIA agents strove to penetrate the government machinery and economic institutions of the Polish People's Republic.

TASS Reports Warsaw Revelations

LD301336 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan, TASS -- The U.S. CIA's techniques in its subversive activities in the territory of Poland were exposed on the strength of concrete facts at a press conference which was held here at the Polish Ministry of the Interior.

A spokesman of the Polish security bodies who spoke at a press conference said that a wave of "visitors" to Poland from across the ocean mounted with every passing day beginning from August 1980. Under the guise of "specialists" for the study of the trade union movement, "journalists," etc, those visitors established contacts with the extremist leadership of Solidarity, the counter-revolutionary organizations KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the "Confederation of Independent Poland". At the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, from CIA officers with diplomatic passports, those emissaries received instructions and assignments: with whom they were to meet concretely, and what they were to talk about. As tension in Poland increased the number of "specialists" arriving from the USA grew.

The leaders of counter-revolutionary organizations and groupings and extremists from Solidarity did not need a cipher or other means for contacts with U.S. intelligence officers. They freely met with them, exchanged data and opinions on this or that problem. For example, two staff members of the U.S. Embassy, one of whom was a career CIA officer, were officially accredited at Solidarity's congress in Gdansk.

The Polish Ministry of the Interior, it was pointed out at the press-conference, possesses a material evidence, photographs, cine films, and other materials which are indicative of numerous such contacts and meetings. Documents confirming U.S. CIA agents' close connections with the sabotage-and-subversive organizations operating in Poland are to be made public in the near future.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT VIEWS SITUATION IN POLAND

PM291221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 82 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Poland Today"]

[Text] Jan Kowalski and Others

Warsaw, January -- Light flurries of snow are sweeping through the Warsaw streets. This winter is patchy: Cold spells, often severe, are being succeeded by thaws when the plink of dripping water can be heard, almost like spring. The vagaries of the weather meant that many rivers suddenly overflowed, and the Vistula burst its banks near Plock and flooded a huge area. Thousands of people were evacuated from the danger zones. The voivodship economy suffered appreciable damage.

All Poland went to the flood victims' aid. Jan Kowalski, which is the most common name in the country and often used to designate the "average Pole," took an active part in this. According to the Polish press, he displayed qualities such as decency, responsibility and willingness to participate in a difficult situation. Taking to heart the victims' concerns and needs, not only has he shared his personal savings with them, but above all he is trying through conscientious, hard work to help the country to produce more output.

Jan Kowalski's life these last 18 months has been stressful -- a life of worry and reflection. Anarchy, disorder, mismanagement, lines in the stores and speculation have all affected him directly. Documents found in the Solidarity archives show the bogus, demagogic lures with which they tried to catch him.

The talk is not of Kowalski's concerns and of ensuring that he has a better life; the Solidarity leaders intended to use him to implement their own dirty, sinister sohemes to seize power and wrest Poland from the socialist community. When Jan Kowalski sees these documents, which have been published in the press, he shakes his head despondently. It's hard for him to believe it immediately, but, think what you will, the facts are there....

Each morning Jan Kowalski sets off for work early so he has time to buy the newspapers. There are lines of people at the kiosks waiting for them. Though the print runs of the main newspapers have been increased, demand still exceeds supply. People stand in line for...news.

"TRYBUNA LUDU please."

"Give me ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI...."

The line moves quickly. Warsaw newsboys work speedily. When they get their newspaper, many people glance through it on the spot, near the kiosk. What news is there?

Everything indicates that the country's production rhythm is being restored. The process of normalization is gripping all spheres of life. Jan Kowalski can see this for himself. There is more order in the streets. City transport is working better and the goods distribution system is functioning smoothly. True, lately many people have been and still are speaking with concern about price rises. But Kowalski has to admit that this is the first time the government has carried out such extensive consultations with labor collectives on this issue, explaining why it is necessary to do this. Of course it will not be easy, but this forced move is necessary for economic recovery.

The new mood is emerging in the most unexpected ways. As he finished a routine weather forecast a television announcer urged people to take more walks in the fresh air. That would seem to be a trifle, but people noticed. That innocuous call recorded a bitter truth: Before the introduction of martial law hooliganism and robbery had become so rife that people were afriad to go out into the streets, especially during the evenings.

It is certainly still too early to speak of a complete normalization of life in the country. The situation remains complex, especially in the economy, which is also affecting people's mood. However, something else is certain too: The PZPR and the government are discussing the necessary transformations and implementing them in social and economic life in an atmosphere of calm, good sense and businesslike efficiency. Jan Kowalski, like the majority of his compatriots, is joining vigorously in this work.

What People Are Writing

The definite changes in Polish public feeling are shown by the letters now being received by PZPR committees, state institutions and newspaper editorial boards. Working people are writing about the things that perturb them, expressing their opinion about what is going on, approving the measures being taken to extricate the country from the crisis, and proposing their own solutions for the various problems.

A few days ago ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI published a selection of letters received by Army General W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation. Here are some extracts from them.

"I am not a party member," S. Rudkiewicz, worker in the V.I. Lenin metallurgical combine, writes from Krakow. "I have 42 years' experience of heavy work. As a worker, I have always been on the side of leftwing forces and socialism, for that is my place. I have always conducted polemics with our adversaries. Solidarity figures blacklisted me as a nonparty communist and a person dangerous to Solidarity. Thank you for saving Poland from anarchy, which had been becoming widespread of late. We must draw the requisite conclusions from this. Our enemies must not be indulged, just as they must not be ignored, even if they pose as angels."

"We must clean up our common home through common efforts. We must sweep out all the trash, though it will take some time. The enemy is now hiding, lying low and waiting for a convenient opportunity and a slackening of our vigilance so he can suddenly strike again.... The party must bar his way and dig in on all fronts. There must be not a single chink through which the enemy can infiltrate. [signed] Jan Cichacki, Torun."

"Martial law is necessary to save the country. It has created the conditions for straightening out the economy. After the abolition of martial law there must not be so many different trade unions; the working class must not be divided. If the Solidarity leaders are again allowed a say, the same thing will happen: They will start organizing strikes.... There must be order and calm in Poland. [signed] Jan Grabowski, Warsaw."

"At last the adventurists from Solidarity, who were pushing our country to the brink, toward indigence and famine and also toward the replacement of the existing system in Poland, civil war and bloodshed, have been brought to book," A. Ganatowski writes from Bielskobiala. "Comrade general, you have a lot of public support. People are expecting major sanctions against those who continue to indulge in hostile activity and who want to plunge us into the same kind of catastrophe which counterrevolution brought about in Hungary in 1956. If need be we will all rise against the bandits, idlers and tormentors of our people. I repeat, we are with you."

The following letter came from O. Sokolowski in Krosno: "After the many social conflicts few people here believe declarations. They are persuaded only by concrete actions. We must now make a most determined effort to eliminate manifestations of stupidity and injustice.... The real correlation of forces is clear to us. The government has won the battle for power. Now the battle for public confidence, for the realization of hopes must be won."

A mother of eight wrote from Poznan: "I am the mother of a Polish soldier.... I brought up the kind of children the Polish Army and our state need. None of my children supported the Solidarity ringleaders, for I myself am the daughter of parents who fought and died for Poland in 1943."

And here is yet another letter. One from the workers of a construction combine in Raciborz, PZPR members and nonparty people: "It is time not only the hostile elements, of which there are still many in our country, but the whole world realized that while we live Poland will stay socialist."

Crying For What Is Lost

Only a few months ago many Western news media were writing about the threat of economic collapse and the growth of anarchy in Poland. Moreover, in the days immediately after the declaration of martial law in the country the bourgeois papers were even offering their view of the necessity of such a step as the lesser evil. Here is a TIMES commentary from 17 December 1981: "The fact that General Jaruzelski has resorted to emergency measures is not in itself sufficient grounds for automatically condemning him. Most countries would have acted in the same way in a similar situation." West Germany's MANNHEIMER MORGAN wrote on 14 December: "We now have the expected dramatic solution of the Polish crisis. It could all have ended even more badly, and therefore the West is reacting with relief." There were even people in the West who wholly or partly blamed the extremist wing of Solidarity for what happened in Poland.

But suddenly the tone of the Western press abruptly changed, as if by order. And that was when evidence appeared of real normalization of life in the country, gradual economic stabilization and restoration of cooperation ties. Under pressure from the Washington administration, crudely forcing its allies to accept its own interpretation of the Polish events, unprecedented, provocative, propaganda aggression was launched against Poland and the Soviet Union. Evidence of normalization of life was ignored; in fact, the obviously fabricated thesis that the social and political situation in Poland was constantly deteriorating was stressed. Every effort was made to internationalize the Polish crisis.

Virtually all available Western propaganda forces have been brought into action. Thousands of tons of paper lies and slander and lengthy radio and television broadcasts discrediting Poland and its government rain down daily on readers, watchers and listeners from imperialist propaganda centers. Direct interference in the sovereign state's internal affairs continues. The other day Radio Free Europe broadcast an appeal to members of Solidarity which was essentially a 32-point set of instructions examining forms of underground struggle in detail and containing advice on how to disrupt order and social discipline and hamper the normalization process.

Why all the noise, threats and blackmail? There is only one answer to that: The hopes of dismantling socialism in Poland have failed. TRYBUNA LUDU called Western propaganda's present endeavors "crying for lost hopes." And, as the paper rightly observes, you cannot expect anything else from the U.S. administration. Anticommunism has always been the dominant trend in it.

On recent visits to plants and in meetings with Polish workers and members of the intelligentsia, we have repeatedly heard angry condemnation of the inexcusable actions of the U.S. administration and its cronies in the West. The Polish people, we were told, do not need gratuitous advice. They will handle their own affairs.

MOSCOW TV SHOWS WARSAW WORKER-MILITIA COOPERATION

LD292150 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Report by Yuriy Ulyanov, correspondent in Poland from Warsaw on the "Vremya" program, including interviews with unidentified worker and unidentified militiaman in Wola industrial district of Warsaw, with questions and answers in Polish fading into Russian translation, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Ulyanov] The time that has elapsed since 13 December, when martial law was proclaimed within the country, is on the side of the forces of socialism. Ordinary Solidarity members have seen for themselves the nature of the secret political struggle which their leaders were waging and where they were dragging the whole organization. That is why people who only recently were Solidarity members are today not only working normally at factories and plants, but are also coming to the assistance of the militia, filled with the desire to bring order to the country as rapidly as possible.

This is the Police Department at Wola, the biggest industrial district of Warsaw. Here you see a patrol which has just returned from the streets of Warsaw. Where do you work?

[Unidentified worker] We work at the Marceli Nowotko machine-building works in Wola District. We had Solidarity at our works. But we saw that its leaders engaged above all in politics, and as party members we were against this, we did not agree with it. The party plant committee has now taken the initiative of helping the militia. All those who value workers' honor have responded to this call.

[Ulyanov] But what is the purpose of these patrols?

[Unidentified worker] The purpose of the patrols is above all to bring order to the city and its streets. We have started going out on patrols together with the militia, and we think that we have already achieved results. There are fewer cases of violations of public order on the streets. We believe that we can partly take credit for this.

[Unidentified militiaman] It has unquestionably become calmer in the city. The effectiveness of our activity has grown because of the fact that we are working together with working people from plants. There really are fewer crimes now. And that is our common aim.

ILICHEV TALKS WITH POLISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD291814 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan (TASS) -- Today at the USSR Foreign Ministry Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, held consultations with Jozef Wiejacz, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic. Certain matters of common interest were discussed.

POLAND'S DLUGOSZ INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

LD291636 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 29 Jan 82

["CEMA: All-round Assistance to Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan, TASS -- "The actions of the United States and NATO countries aimed at exacerbating international tension are at variance with the interests of all peace-loving peoples. They constitute inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of our people," a TASS correspondent was told by Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the planning commission at the Council of Ministers of Poland.

"Economic sanctions against Poland and other fraternal countries," Stanisalw Dlogusz went on to say, "clearly contradict the principles of international relations. They demonstrated once again the hypocrisy of the United States which is concerned, in words, for the destiny of the Poles, but in actual fact is doing everything possible to worsen the economic situation in the country."

"The plans of the rabid anti-Polish campaign are doomed to failure," Stanislaw Dlugosz stressed. "This is because the Polish people do not accept any other say but further advance along the road of socialism. The policy of sanctions being imposed by the United States on Western Europe can have far more serious consequences for the capitalist countries of the West than for their overseas partner," Stanislaw Dlugosz said. "This will weaken their positions in the world markets and worsen their dependence on U.S. capital."

"Further development of cooperation with other CEMA countries which account for almost two-thirds of Poland's foreign trade turnover, is of great significance for Poland. This cooperation should continue on the basis of intensifying scientific-technical cooperation and the development of new forms of teamwork. Fraternal countries have met Poland's requests halfway. The Soviet Government has agreed to grant a credit to Poland so that it set off the difference in the value of reciprocal deliveries of goods. Moreover, this is an easy credit which we would never have received from Western countries. Changes have been made in the structure of turnover of goods with other CEMA countries, changes that are advantageous to Poland," Stanislaw Dlugosz said.

"Like before, Poland will be meeting a considerable part of its demand for the basic types of fuel and raw materials at the expense of the exports from the Soviet Union. This is of great significance for stabilizing the Polish economy."

A statement adopted by the 102nd meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee says that the CEMA countries are rendering and will continue to render all-round assistance to the fraternal Polish people in overcoming existing economic difficulties, in restoring the normal production processes in the national economy and ensuring conditions for the further socialist development of the country.

"Being a major link of the socialist community, Poland with the help from its allies and friends will surmount the difficulties facing it," Stanislaw Dlugosz said in conclusion. The consolidation of the socialist system in Poland is a major factor of security in Europe and for improving international relations.

TASS CITES SCHMIDT, MAUROY ON U.S., ISSUES

On Poland

LD300022 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 29 Jan, TASS -- French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who arrived on a visit in Bonn, held today talks with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He also had talks with FRG Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff and FRG Finance Minister Hans Matthoeffer.

It was officially announced that the talks centered on the economic situation on the world, in the FRG, France and the EEC as a whole. Addressing a press conference in Bonn both Helmut Schmidt and Pierre Mauroy pointed out that the economic situation in the Western countries, in particular in the FRG and France, was serious and even critical. A source of grave concern is the sharp increase in the number of unemployed in both countries and the growth of inflation.

The heads of governments of the two countries have strongly criticised the U.S. policy of high bank rates. The FRG chancellor stressed at the press conference that this policy aggravates the crisis in the economy of the West. Touching upon the results of the discussion of this problem with Pierre Mauroy, the head of the FRG Government pointed out: "Both sides displayed the persistent wish that the USA should lower its bank rates." In his turn the French premier said that the inflated American bank rates "have fatal consequences for the economy of the countries of the European Community, including for the economy of France." The U.S. policy in the financial-economic field, Pierre Mauroy noted "is extremely detrimental to our economy".

The sides also discussed problems pertaining to East-West relations and international security. Answering questions to this effect of newsmen at the press conference, Helmut Schmidt and Pierre Mauroy unanimously declared against the demands for "economic sanctions" against Poland and the USSR, which are put forward by the USA under the pretext of the Polish events. "Considering an analysis of the present-day international situation, we must not take such measures," Pierre Mauroy said. Helmut Schmidt noted that in the course of his talks with Pierre Mauroy he "did not find out any difference" in the evaluation of the Polish events and the Soviet Union's policy.

The French-West German talks also covered the subject of strengthening cooperation between the two countries in the field of manufacture of the latest weapons.

U.S. Economic Policy

LD310006 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 30 Jan, TASS -- Pierre Mauroy, prime minister of France, who is here on a visit, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt spoke at a press conference in Bonn during which they devoted main attention to the crisis economic situation in the West.

"The chancellor and I are unanimous in the appraisal of the U.S. policy, first of all in the field of high bank rates," Pierre Mauroy stated. "We are unanimous that such policy has fatal consequences for the economies of the countries of the European Economic Community, for the economies of France and the FRG."

During meetings with U.S. representatives, Pierre Mauroy went on to say, we constantly point out to them the difficulties which the economies of the countries of Western Europe experience in view of the policy of high bank rates. Such U.S. policy, he emphasized once again, does an extremely great damage to the economies of France and the FRG.

"I think," Helmut Schmidt said, "that Pierre Mauroy is right when he says that the high interest rate has a highly negative effect on the economies of all the Western countries." The chancellor of the FRG stressed that the FRG, just as France, insistently comes out in favor of the United States' lowering the interest rates.

Such rates are conducive to the outflow of capital from other countries to the USA, to an artificial increase in the rate of the U.S. dollar and do damage to the national economies of West European countries for the benefit of U.S. interests.

Touching upon the pressure which the USA is putting on the West European countries for them to take discriminatory measures against Poland and the USSR, Pierre Mauroy said: I consider that if we take a decision to break off trade relations with the Soviet Union, that will mean an "economic blockade." Such a "blockade" would have far-reaching hard consequences. The analysis of the present-day international situation taken into account, we should not resort to such measures.

PRAVDA CITES FRG CRITICISM OF U.S. PRESSURES

PM291049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS report: "We Do Not Want To Be a Pawn"]

[Text] Bonn, 25 January -- The U.S. administration's brazen attempts to force the FRG to adopt a policy of undermining mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with the USSR and other socialist countries and to replace cooperation with the practice of discriminatroy "sanctions" and "boycotts" is meeting with no support from the representatives of the West German business world. According to today's edition of KOLNIER STADT-ANZEIGER, O. Lambsdorff, FRG economics minister, has again spoken out in favor of the implementation of the mutually advantageous "gas-for-pipes" scheme, pointing out the inadmissibility of the West German side not fulfilling the contractual obligations it has taken upon itself. In this connection, the newspaper stresses that the minister "very resolutely rejected" the warlike calls of F.-J. Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union, designed to impose upon the people of the FRG the will of Washington's "cold war" strategists.

Protests against U.S. attempts to hamper the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations between the FRG and the USSR marked a meeting in Essen of trade union activists from enterprises belonging to the AEG-KANIS concern. Hans (Ferr), president of the concern's production council, condemned the "sanctions" imposed by Washington, stressing that Soviet orders secure jobs for thousands of people. "R. Reagan's policy harms working people in our country. We do not want to be a pawn in Washington's strategic game. We have assumed contractual obligations toward Soviet clients and are duty bound to fulfil them," H. (Ferr) stressed.

He went on to point out that, at the same time as whipping up a propaganda ballyhoo around the events in Poland, the U.S. administration is supporting dictatorial regimes in South America in every way and shutting its eyes to the terror against democrats in Turkey.

CORRECTION TO KOMMUNIST ARTICLE CONDEMNING PCI

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Kommunist Condemns PCI Stance on Poland, Socialism," published in the 28 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page G 1: On page G 5, the editorial note in the fourth line of the last paragraph should read" ...the PCI leaders [deyateli] are taking vis-a-vis...."

COMMENTS ON HAIG MIDDLE EAST VISIT NOTED

U.S. Press: 'Failure'

LD301831 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 30 Jan, TASS -- U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig's tour to the Middle East has ended in utter failure. Even the U.S. press has to admit this fact. During the tour the U.S. secretary of state tried to revitalize the deadlocked process of the realization of the separate Camp David agreements.

As the newspaper Washington POST points out, in a talk with journalists on board the plane on his way to Washington Haig admitted that relations between the U.S. partners for the Camp David agreements -- Israel and Egypt -- are characterized by growing mutual distrust. He stated directly that he sees no real possibilities for concluding "Palestinian autonomy" agreement between Israel and Egypt prior to the completion of the Israeli troops' withdrawal from the occupied Sinai Peninsula.

The UPI news agency points out, for its part, that differences between Israel and Egypt over the question of concluding an agreement on "Palestinian autonomy" are serious and deep.

According to the Washington POST, tension between Tel Aviv and Cairo has intensified to such an extent that in danger is the very political foundation of peace between the two former enemies.

The press does not conceal that Israel's expansionist foreign policy -- which vividly manifested itself, in particular, in the decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights -- is the main obstacle to a Middle East settlement. At the same time, the press considers that Israel's course on the whole fully suits the administration of Reagan, who counts first of all on Tel Aviv in the attainment of U.S. strategic goals in the Middle East. It is precisely by this that the press explains Washington's connivance at Israel's any, even the most glaring violations [as received] of universally accepted international norms.

Practically, two participants in the Camp David collusion -- the USA and Israel -- have now united against Egypt and are seeking further unilateral concession from it. Local political observers are of the opinion that the pressure will increase during the forthcoming visit to the USA by the new president of the ARE [Arab Republic of Egypt], Husni Mubarak.

Haig, Shamir Remarks

LD292330 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Nikolay Grechkov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The second tour recently made by Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, to the Middle East region, when he visited Israel and Egypt, has ended. Spokesmen for the Washington administration said that the purpose of the tour was to try to revitalize the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations regarding the so-called autonomy for the West Bank Palestinians and the Gaza Strip, and thus prevent the fire of the infamous Camp David accords from going out.

Following his talks in Israel, the U.S. secretary of state said that specific progress was achieved and that it was possible to reach some agreements with Israel. However, the Israeli Foreign Affairs Minister Shamir said that his talks with Haig led to excellent results. On what basis were agreements reached between Washington and Tel Aviv? That was evident in the statement Shamir made to journalists: He said that the autonomy did not at all mean the right to self-determination nor the right of independence for the Palestinians. He added that Israel had agreed to great sacrifices by returning Sinai to Egypt and now it was Cairo's turn to make concessions.

There is no need to say that what is meant here is concessions at the expense of the national interests of the Palestinians. The idea of the necessity for concessions was persistently called for by Haig, too, when he was in Cairo. From this it can be directly concluded that Washington and Tel Aviv see as their main task to force Cairo to agree to the principal conditions of the autonomy. The United States' long-term plans are concealed behind this action which attempts by all means to prevent the safe-guarding of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people -- a matter without which a just settlement cannot really be achieved in the Middle East. Washington does not want that, despite all its pretty talk about peace in the region. Therefore, one can only agree with the Syrian paper TISHRIN, which wrote that Haig came to the Middle East not for the autonomy negotiations but to confirm to the ruling clique in Israel that Washington supported the occupation of Arab territories and was not opposed to [word indistinct]. The paper said that Washington, by defending aggressive Israeli adventures, was defending its own aggressive policies towards the Arab countries.

TASHKENT MEETING CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'TERRORISM'

GF301928 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Representatives of the residents of Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek SSR, held a meeting today to mark the International Week of Solidarity With the Arab Peoples. The participants condemned Israel's hostile activities in the Middle East under the protection of the United States. They also demanded the (?termination) of Israeli terrorist activities in occupied Arab lands and expressed full support for the just struggle the Palestinian Arab people are waging to gain their independence.

MUBARAK DISBANDS PANEL SET UP BY AS-SADAT

PM291057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jan (TASS) -- Egyptian President H. Mubarak has published a decree on the dissolution of the president's group of advisers. Announcing this, the newspaper AL-AHRAM does not give the reasons why this decision was taken. This consultative organ was created by former President as-Sadat.

SUDAN'S REGIME LOSING CONTROL DESPITE CRACKDOWN

LD292238 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] News agencies reported the resumption of demonstrations in Sudan against the ruling Numayri regime and his policies. In the town of Al-Maydani, troops opened fire on the demonstrators who were carrying banners saying: Down with Numayri and his treacherous regime. As a result of that, dozens of people were killed and wounded. Widespread arrests were carried out in the various Sudanese towns. However, despite the repressive acts of Numayri's Mabahith [secret police], the Sudanese authorities, according to the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, are unable to control the situation in the country. These repressive measures will only lead to increased anger, resentment and resistance from the broad popular masses. The increasing crisis of confidence in the regime was evident when Numayri, after failing to find a way out of the situation, resorted to [words indistinct]. He pensioned off nearly all those close to him in the government, the Socialist Union of Sudan, the state bureaucracy, the army and others. Thus observers described Numayri's step as a despondent action indicating the inability of the regime to get the country off the closed path which it has taken up due to its antipeople policy.

SEYCHELLES COUP FOLLOWED U.S. OFFICIAL'S VISIT

LD011216 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 1 Feb, TASS -- Facts forcefully show that the abortive coup d'etat in the Republic of the Seychelles last November was backed by the secret services of South Africa and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the Malagasy weekly REALITE MALGACHE writes.

It follows from the South African press that Michael Hoare, the leader of the mercenaries who perpetrated the act of aggression against the Seychelles, had recruited them with the money supplied by the CIA. Prior to the operation he gave each of his "dogs of war" a down payment of 1,000 dollars and promised another 10,000 dollars to each in case of success. "Mad Mike" set up a "wild geese club" in Johannesburg, which has become the mercenaries' centre in Africa. The club maintains branches in the United States -- in cities of Boulder, Dallas and Miami -- and in a number of West European countries.

The secret services of South Africa and the United States, the weekly stresses, have drafted long ago a plan to overthrow the progressive governments of the Seychelles, which was to have been carried out way back in 1979. The latest attempt of a coup, according to REALITE MALGACHE, took place after a visit by a high-ranking official of the U.S. Department of State, Richard Ross, to the Seychelles, in November last year. He tried to pressure the government of the republic in a bid to force it to change its foreign policy and make it "closer" to the course of the Reagan administration. In view of the growing strategic importance of the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean, Washington tried to get hold of an island of that archipelago so as to turn it into another "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the U.S. Navy in the Indian Ocean. In addition, the United States displayed interest in the oil reserves discovered on the coastal shelf of the Seychelles. However, the leaders of the republic turned down Ross's "proposals" and it was then that the Reagan administration sanctioned an invasion of the Seychelles by imperialist mercenaries.

MPLA-LABOR PARTY ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT CITED

LD312352 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 31 Jan, TASS -- The struggle for strengthening national independence and creating the material and technical basis of socialism, in which all the Angolan people take part, is the logical continuation of the heroic battle for the country's national liberation, says a statement issued today by the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party to mark the 21st anniversary of the beginning of the Angolan people's armed struggle for liberation from colonial and imperialist oppression, observed on February 4. The Angolan people's efforts to restore the national economy and improve the living standards are now made in conditions of war imposed on the country by international imperialism through racist-ruled South Africa.

The aggressive policy of international imperialism led by the United States, which is aimed against Angola and other independent states of South Africa, the statement stresses, is part of its general strategy of destabilizing progressive independent countries and impeding the growth of the national liberation movement in the world. It is only Western support for the apartheid regime that enables South Africa's racists to blatantly violate international law and to sabotage the international community's efforts to implement the UN Security Council's Resolution Number 435 on the settlement of the Namibian problem, the statement says.

The MPLA-Workers' Party, the document goes on to read, is the vanguard of the working class of Angola. It unites the working masses and concentrates its efforts on the construction of socialist society in the People's Republic of Angola. The year 1982 must become an important stage for the party in perfecting and deepening its work in the masses in order to mobilize the Angolan people on the fulfillment of the tasks of socialist construction. This is the main area of the party's activity.

CPSU DELEGATION HAS TALKS IN GUINEA CAPITAL

PM291011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Conakry, 25 Jan (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation headed by G.V. Kolbin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, here in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Guinea party-state, has been received by Damantang Camara, member of the Guinea Party-State Politburo, permanent secretary of the Guinea Party-State Central Committee, and chairman of the Guinea People's National Assembly.

During the talk which took place, D. Camara told the Soviet delegation members about the stages of the creation of the Guinea Party-State and its structure and activity in mobilizing the broad people's masses to build a new society in the country. He expressed satisfaction at the state of party ties with the CPSU and stressed his desire to develop and improve them.

For his part the head of the Soviet delegation described the CPSU's activity in implementing the 26th party congress decisions.

GHANAIANS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST INTERVENTION PLANS

LD011134 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Lome, 1 Feb, TASS -- Mass-scale demonstrations of working people are taking place in Ghana in protest against the plans of the U.S., Britain and France to organise armed intervention in that West African country. The participants in the demonstrations which took place in front of the embassies of Western countries in Accra denounced the intrigues of international imperialism trying to destabilise the situation in Ghana and to prevent it from pursuing a course of achieving genuine independence. An American flag was burned in front of the U.S. Embassy.

The directives of the Provisional National Defence Council stipulating the principles of activities of the People's Committees for the Defence of the Revolution have been made public. The document stresses that these new bodies of people's power, set up at factories, offices and residential areas throughout Ghana, are given the task of involving the mass of the people in running the state and of creating democratic conditions of life in the country. The former leaders of the country, the directives say, had no interest in the growth of literacy and deliberately kept the people in ignorance. Today, through the People's Committees for the Defence of the Revolution, ordinary citizens will play a real and practical part in deciding affairs of the state. The new bodies are called upon to enhance the political awareness of the masses.

RPP: BREZHNEV SENDS SYMPATHY TO MADAGASCAR

LD300008 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1800 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev has expressed sincere sympathy to the people of Madagascar in connection with the national calamity -- a flood -- which has inflicted significant material loss. In his message to the president of Madagascar, Didier Ratsiraka, Leonid Brezhnev requested him to convey the sympathy of all the Soviet people to the population of the country.

SIERRA LEONE ENVOY ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 22 JAN

PM281217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- Eya Atoam Mbayo, Sierra Leone ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 22 January.

RPP REPORTS ON U.S. COMPANIES' HIT SQUADS

PY272212 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] The U.S. company (Bandeco) made know in Costa Rica its decision to dissolve its paramilitary squad which, made up of retired security ministry employees, had been terrorizing banana plantation workers on the order of the company's management. They acted with refined cruelty in labor conflicts staged by workers demanding pay raises, improvement in the living and working conditions and the ending of dismissals.

It was not on its own free will that (Bandeco) decided to dissolve its terrorist organization. The decision stemmed from a demand made by the banana workers through persistent strikes and a long struggle in which the company's management, despite making use of the terrorists, was forced to surrender. Time will tell whether the(Bandeco) will keep its promise or not. The likeliest thing is that the company, despite having formally dissolved the terrorist squad, will keep in contact with the terrorists in order to gather them rapidly in case of an emergency.

Repression against Latin American workers has long been part of the activities of many U.S. multinational companies. Thus, the hoodlums hired by the (?Panamerican Railroad Company) in Honduras became notorious for their repression of Honduran workers. Assassins are dispatched by the [name indistinct] in El Salvador. Those ruffians hired by this company keep closely in touch with the junta's henchmen. The Coca Cola Corporation has organized its own minipolice in Guatemala. Once, the Italian newspaper PAESE SERA reported on the way these gangsters operate. It described how a union leader had been murdered at a bus stop by a motorcyclist who had approached him, stuck a knife into his throat and ran away. However, many persons identified the murderer as a Coca Cola employee. The management only resorted to the authorities when its terrorists could no longer continue to do this job. At the request of Coca Cola, the Guatemalan repressive forces got rid of all the union activists from the companies.

When do corporations resort to terrorist activities? General Singlaub, who is closed to the Yankee administration, once answered this question on making reference to the situation in Guatemala: Whenever labor unrest takes place as a result of unreasonable demands for pay increases and any individual has contacts with leftist organizations. In other words, the multinational companies respond with murder to the sound of peaceful struggle waged by the workers to preserve their rights and to improve their standard of living. The corporations are seldom held accountable for their actions; they usually terrorize workers and peasant with the consent of the authorities and in those unusual cases in which they have to answer direct questions, their managers utter unintelligible words on the need for self-defense and for preserving discipline. And sometimes they accuse workers of being terrorists.

We believe that the real cause of terrorism has been outlined by the municipal council of the Colombian city of Medellin. A few days ago, the council ordered an investigation into the criminal activities carried out in this city by a paramilitary organization known as "Death to Kidnappers." This gang was organized by leaders of the local mafia and by businessmen to carry out terrorist acts against union and leftist political leaders. On scoring violence in this city, some councilmen remarked that violence is a direct result of the unfair distribution of wealth.

EULOGIES DELIVERED AT SUSLOV FUNERAL 29 JAN

Fedoseyev Speech

LD312322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0855 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Address by Petr Nikolayevich Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at the funeral ceremony held in Red Square for Mikhail Suslov, former member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, CPSU Central Committee secretary and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- live]

[Text] Comrades, Soviet scientists and those active in the field of culture, together will all our people, profoundly grieve at the demise of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov. Communists-Leninists, party comrades and all the Soviet people knew him in the course of many years as an outstanding organizer and active fighter for the cause of communism in important sectors of party and state work. He made a considerable contribution to the cause of the peaceful construction of a socialist society and to the struggle for victory over the enemies of our Soviet motherland.

As a major party theoretician, Comrade Suslov made a great contribution to the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory and consistently and firmly defended its purity in the struggle against all opportunists and rightwing and leftwing revisionists.

Of great importance is the theoretical work of Mikhail Andreyevich on the problems of a developed socialist society and communist construction and on the topical issues of the present day epoch and the world revolutionary process.

Guided by the Leninist principles of internationalism, Mikhail Andreyevich, by his theoretical and practical work, actively assisted the expansion and development of the ties between our party and the fraternal communist and workers' parties, as well as all the detachments [otryad] of the international working class and the national liberation movements.

He worked most energetically in strengthening international solidarity and all-round cooperation with the countries of the socialist community in the common struggle of our countries for the maintenance and consolidation of peace on earth.

The entire multifaceted activity of Comrade Suslov was a living example of the Leninist party spirit in ideology and of the high degree of political vigilance and the organic combination of theory and practice. He urged our cadres to consistently master the ideological wealth of the classics of Marxism-Lenisism and to profoundly study all CPSU documents and the works of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which consolidate the enormous experience of building a new society and reveal the pattern and prospects of contemporary world development.

Being a vivid propagandist of communist ideas, Comrade Suslov devoted great attention and time to ideological work. In his statements and articles he actively elaborated and thoroughly elucidated problems of communist education and of shaping the new man -- the active builder of communism.

Mikhail Andreyevich enjoyed profound respect and great prestige among Soviet scientists. He had been awarded the Karl Marx gold medal, the highest award of the USSR Academy of Sciences, for outstanding achievements in the field of social sciences.

Numerous cadres of Soviet intelligentsia highly value Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov's concern for the development of science and culture and the scientific-technological and cultural progress of our socialist motherland.

A fond and kind memory of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov will remain forever in the hearts of Soviet scientists, those active in the field of culture and all Soviet people.

Kolkhoz Chairman Speech

LD312336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0855 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Address by Viktor Aleksandrovich Zimnev, chairman of the "Put Ilicha" kolkhoz in Ulyanovskaya Oblast, at the funeral ceremony held in Red Square for Mikhail Suslov, former member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, CPSU Central Committee secretary and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades: It was with profound grief that the communists and all workers of Ulyanovskaya Oblast learned of the news of the death of our dear fellow countryman, Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov. It is difficult to comprehend that the heart of a fiery Leninist and Bolshevik, a man of great spirit and of lofty moral virtues, has ceased beating. At this time of parting, our memories turn to the glorious career of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov. Having been born into a poor peasant family, from his youth he engaged in the struggle for social transformation of the countryside. Mikhail Andreyevich was the organizer and leading spirit of the first Komsomol cell in his native village and took an active part in the work of the committee on poverty and the village soviet. The lofty qualities of a warrior of our party were already growing within him in those years. He devoted his strength, knowledge and experience to the cause of serving the Leninist party and the people in all the areas that were entrusted to him.

Despite being very busy he always found time to keep close ties with his native region and constantly showed a lively interest in the development of its economy and culture. He often visited the Volga region. The meetings between Mikhail Andreyevich and the people of his village, his warm and sincere conversations with kolkhoz farmers and his lively interest in their lives and work leave an indelible impression in our memories. His kind advice helped us work more successfully. The economy of our kolkhozes is growing stronger year by year and the wellbeing of the rural toilers is increasing. The face of Shakhovskoye, where Mikhail Andreyevich was born, has changed radically. New houses with all municipal facilities, a cultural center, a village library, a consumer services center and a shopping center have been built there. Mikhail Andreyevich was directly involved in the opening of a new village secondary school. He donated much sociopolitical and artistic literature to our library.

The communists and working people of the oblast knew Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov as an outstanding organizer, an active fighter for the great cause of Lenin. We know that his multifaceted talent showed itself especially clearly and fruitfully in the period of his work in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a faithful continuer of the immortal Leninist cause and unflinching fighter for peace and social progress in the world.

Parting today with Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, we understand clearly that the best memorial to him will be our selfless labor to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the great cause of communism to which he devoted his outstanding life. Farewell, our dear Mikhail Andreyevich.

NIKOLAYEV DESCRIBES COURT CASE AGAINST BAPTISTS

LD291756 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 9 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by N. Nikolayev of Kantskiy Rayon under the rubric "From the Courtroom: 'Hypocrites' -- Rowdies"]

[Text] The brothers Yakov and Sergey Mikhaylenko were brought into court under escort just like ordinary criminals. And, indeed, they were ordinary criminals. Only the most inveterate hooligans could raise their hand against representatives of administrative organs and actively resist the defenders of public order.

The Mikhaylenko brothers, who professed the evangelical faith really were such hooligans. And although the defendants, to the accompaniment of encouraging shouts of relatives and "brothers" and "sisters" from the Baptist community who had come to give support, behaved defiantly and even brazenly, they could not but notice the severe condemnatory glances from the majority of those present in court -- workers and employees of local enterprises and establishments -- and this brought them down a peg or two.

The path which led the two brothers to the dock was quite natural but not quite usual. Both Yakov, who is over 30, and the 19-year-old Sergey have been members for several years of the most reactionary and fanatical splittist sect of evangelical Christian Baptists, supporters of the Council of Churches, which does not recognize Soviet legislation on religious cults or the rules of the all-union council of evangelical Christian Baptists.

While living in Frunze and working at enterprises in the city, the elder, a footwear felter at the Obuvshchik factory, and the younger, a refrigerator operator at the number 3 fruit and vegetable base, took an active part in holding illegal gatherings of their unregistered community. These were held mainly in populated points of Kantskiy Rayon.

At these prayer meetings the preachers and communicants come out for granting their sect unlimited freedom to propagandize their views, asserting that allegedly the very fact of registration of a community was contrary to true faith. However, it is well known that from the day of publication of the Leninist decree of separating the church from the state Soviet legislation on religious cults has envisaged both the right to form various associations of believing citizens and their compulsory registration in the set manner. By being registered, a religious society is thus taken under the protection of the laws which maintain the freedom of conscience in our country.

By cleverly making use of individual negative phenomena which still occur in our life, by falsifying facts in every way and by their preaching and exhortations the splitters try to set believers against our reality and push them into opposition to the Soviet system and distract them from active participation in state social-political and cultural life.

At one of these gatherings, which took place on 6 August last year at number 40 1 May Street, Prigorodny settlement, the following occurred: About 80 people gathered for a secret church service in a spacious two-story house belonging to the preacher, Sheyko. They were mainly young people from the town and neighboring villages, including several children of school and preschool age.

When the commission to aid the executive committee in observation of the legislation on religious cults of Kantskiy Rayispolkom arrived here to stop the illegal gathering and to carry out explanatory work among the believers, it was given, as they say, a hostile reception. The demand from the responsible official of the rayispolkom to stop the church service and his request to be given 10-15 minutes for a conversation with the believers were met by the participants with a categorical refusal. While the appeal to those assembled was being repeated the latter began demonstatively to sing psalms and then became rowdy, shouting insults at the representatives of authority.

The Mikhaylenko brothers were particularly excited. They jumped from their places and furiously threw themselves upon the officials. Yokov struck one of the leaders of the rayispolkom in the face with the back of his hand and pushed a militia official who was trying to restrain him from the staircase landing. During this time the young Mikhaylenko was trying in every way to incite the "brothers and sisters in Christ" by provocative and heart-rendering cries of "they are beating him up" and "they are strangling him."

Like his elder brother Yakov, who had hidden in the cellar of the house, Sergey tried to escape, as he had frequently before. But both brother rowdies were detained by militia officials.

With regard to the case, a few words should be said about the owner of the house where the prayer meeting took place. Sheyko works as an electrician in the footwear production association. True, having served 5 years in prison for organizing group hooliganism this time he did not play a particularly active part but only tried to deceive the officials of the rayispolkom about the aim of the gathering. (As we can see, when required, evangelical Christians do not regard lying as a great sin). But perhaps this time he was restrained not only by fear of another criminal sentence. There was another reason: He had only recently completed illegal courses in preaching and had passed his examinations for holy orders. Now he is carrying out special work in his community: corrupting the souls of youngsters. He is reading the Bible to them, holding edifying conversations and teaching the "word of God." Administrative measures have been taken with regard to Sheyko; He has been fined for illegal activity.

As far as the Mikhaylenko brothers are concerned, to the general approval of the public, the people's court sentenced Yakov to 2 years in prison and his brother Sergey to 18 months. And however much they made themselves out to be preachers suffering for their beliefs, people were convinced that under the facade of "meek" evangelical Christian Baptists there are concealed very real hooligans.

RUMYANTSEV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WEST BERLIN

PM291503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Return of CPSU Delegation"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by A.F. Rumyantsev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, which has been in West Berlin at the invitation of the board of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, returned to Moscow 23 January.

KISILEV, RASHIDOV ATTEND JOURNALISTS CONGRESSES

LD292344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Topical tasks of communist construction have been discussed at the congresses of the journalists of Belorussia and Uzbekistan.

In the work of the Minsk congress Kisilev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, took part, while in Tashkent, Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, took part.

ALL-UNION SINOLOGISTS CONFERENCE OPENS IN MOSCOW

PM291457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Sinologists Conference"]

[Text] The second all-union sinologists conference opened in Moscow 25 January. It is being held by the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council for Problems of the Non-Soviet Far East.

Academics and practical workers from Moscow, Leningrad, Vladivostok, Alma-Ata, Tashkent, Frunze and other cities in the Soviet Union are examining the main tasks of Soviet sinology in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The first sessions have been addressed by R.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; O.B. Rakhmanin, CPSU Central Committee first deputy section chief; and eminent specialist sinologists. The conference is continuing its work.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

PM291301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 2

[TASS report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 22 January there was a meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers that examined the results of the fulfillment of the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1981 and also outlined measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plan and budget for 1982.

As a result of the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the socialist competition mounted by working people, further growth in the country's economy was achieved in 1981. In comparison with 1980, national income increased by 3.2 percent, the volume of industrial production and freight turnover for all types of transport increased and new fixed capital was brought into operation. Labor productivity in the national economy increased by 2.5 percent. About 200 major new industrial enterprises and installations were commissioned.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers did a great deal of work in extremely unfavorable weather conditions to promptly harvest and procure agricultural produce.

The measures envisaged in the plan to improve the people's living standard were implemented. Per capita real incomes increased by 3.3 percent and retail trade turnover and the volume of consumer services offered to the population increased. The average monthly wages of workers and employees increased by 2.1 percent in comparison with 1980 and the kolkhoz members' earnings increased by 4 percent. Measures were implemented to increase state aid to families with children, the wages of certain categories of workers in a number of sectors were increased and pension provision improved. From all sources of financing, an total of 106 million square meters of housing was built as well as a large number of general education schools, tekhnikums, out-patient clinics and hospitals, children's preschool establishments and other social, cultural and consumer service facilities.

At the same time the session noted that individual USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, as a result of slackening of control and serious shortcomings in the leadership of associations, enterprises, construction projects and organizations under their jurisdiction, did not fulfill the output, labor productivity growth and profits plan. Coal extraction and production of ferrous metals, a number of nonferrous metals, plastics, synthetic resins and many types of machine building, forestry, pulp and paper and light industry products was lower than envisaged in the plan. There were serious shortcomings in capital construction. The plan for rail shipments of certain types of very important freight was not fulfilled. A lag in fulfilling targets for assimilating new types of industrial output and introducing progressive methods was allowed by a number of ministries.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are being slow to restructure the style and methods of economic leadership and are not devoting enough attention to implementing measures to improve production efficiency, increase labor productivity and accelerate the switchover of industrial and national economic sectors onto an intensive path of development.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed USSR ministers and department leaders and union republic Councils of Ministers, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the provisions and tasks contained in the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the plenum, to minutely analyze the results of the economic activity of the relevant sectors of the national economy and of the associations, enterprises, construction projects and organizations under their jurisdiction for the past year and to implement measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan targets, delivery contracts and counterplans and socialist pledges adopted by collectives for 1982 and the subsequent years of the 5-year plan.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been recommended to radically improve the state of affairs in capital construction, ensure the concentration of material, labor and financial resources on the most important construction projects and a reduction in the volume of incompleted construction and specially monitor the fulfillment of targets for commissioning and starting up production capacities. They have been instructed to seek additional opportunities for increasing production of goods in mass demand, expanding and improving their range, raising their quality and improving trade services for the population.

The USSR Government instructed union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry to take the necessary measures to successfully complete the wintering of livestock and also to prepare for organized spring fieldwork and crop tending in order to lay a reliable foundation for a good harvest in 1982. Industrial ministries, the USSR Gossnab and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture are recommended to ensure the on-schedule delivery to agriculture of the allocated tractors, motor vehicles, agricultural machines and spare parts for them, fuel and lubricants, mineral fertilizers and other material and technical resources.

Special attention was drawn to the need to intensify cost consciousness, ensure the rational use of raw materials, fuel and other material and technical resources, eliminate instances of mismanagement and wastefulness and improve state, plan and labor discipline.

The USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers and associations, enterprises, construction sites and organizations, on the basis of increasing working people's labor and political activity and mounting socialist competition to fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, will do everything necessary to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the plan targets for 1982.

M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the discussion of questions at the USSR Council of Ministers session.

In conclusion N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers delivered a speech at the session.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON 1981 ECONOMIC RESULTS

FM291633 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed article under rubric "On Topics of the Day": "First Milestone of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] The results of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan have been summed up. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration report that has been published notes, the Soviet Union's working people, developing socialist competition to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, last year ensured the further growth of social production and its efficiency. The program for improving the people's well-being is being consistently implemented.

National income -- the foundation of the strengthening of the state's economic might and defensive capability and of the further improvement of Soviet people's living standards -- increased by R14 billion in current prices. It is important to note that 75 percent of national income was used for consumption. When you take into account the spending on housing and sociocultural construction, 80 percent of national income was spent directly on the people's well-being.

Measures were carried out last year to improve the national economy's management structure and improve the economic machinery. The measures to save and make rational use of resources outlined by party and government decisions began to be implemented. The USSR Central Statistical Administration states that the expenditure of raw materials, other materials, fuel, energy and other objects of labor per ruble of global social product was reduced.

The increase in industrial production compared with 1980 was 3.4 percent. The gas extraction plan was exceeded. Production of instruments, automation equipment and computer hardware, tractors, certain types of agricultural machines, chemical plant protection agents and synthetic detergents, sewn goods, high-grade crockery, furniture and a number of other consumer goods was higher than planned. The national economy developed along the avenues of the technical renewal, modernization and reconstruction of existing production factilities and the introduction of scientific and technical achievements.

For all that a considerable amount has been done, the results of economic activity last year compel us to think about the unresolved questions too. The production associations and enterprises that failed to fulfill the plans in terms of production volume, labor productivity growth, accumulations, the targets of scientific and technical programs and the reduction of output prime cost must be above all the object of special attention from party, soviet and economic organs. In view of the fact that the fulfillment of the 5-year plan by every enterprise and every ministry is now determined by the cumulative result for the years, production must be planned and organized in such a way that the total for the first two years of the 5-year plan makes up for the shortfall in the first year. This applies to coal extraction and to the production of ferrous and a number of nonferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers and yarns, plastics, many types of machine building output, lumber, paper, textiles, leather footwear, meat and butter. It is important to fully ensure that output is delivered to consumers in accordance with the contracts that were concluded and the job schedules that were adopted for implementation. Ministries, departments and union republic councils of ministers must take immediate measures to eliminate shortcomings in the economic leadership of production sectors.

In extremely unfavorable weather conditions agricultural working people carried out much work to provide the country with agricultural products: The state grain resources fully cover the supply of the population with bread and grain products. Cotton growers have gladdened people with a good harvest. A considerable quantity of other agricultural output was harvested and sold to the state.

The construction of new enterprises and modernization of existing ones were implemented on a large scale. A great quantity of apartment blocks, schools, hospitals, preschool institutions and other sociocultural projects was commiessioned. At the same time, the USSR Central Statistical Administration notes, the requisite concentraiton of capital investments on a number of construction sites and projects scheduled for commissioning has not yet been attained. Consequently the plan for the commissioning of a number of capacities was underfilled. The situation in capital construction needs to be radically improved.

Last year the measures in the program for social development and the improvement of the people's well-being adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress that were provided for by the plan were implemented. The targets for the growth of per capita real income, of the average monthly wages of workers and employees, of kolkhoz members' renumeration and of social consumption funds were fulfilled. Pensions were improved. Measures were implemented to step up state aid to families with children. Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade increased, as did the volume of consumer services.

Overall, the results of last year are evidence of the steady and consistent implementation of the tasks set by the 26th party congress. Soviet people, confident of their future, have started the second chapter of the 5-year plan in a businesslike and creative atmosphere. At the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "The trade union and Komsomol congresses will be held. Elections to the local soviets will take place. The 60th anniversary of the USSR will be celebrated. Each of those events has its own specific features, its own political content, and at the same time they are all called upon to impart a powerful new impetus to the further strengthening of the unity of the party and the people, to the still closer cohesion of all the country's nations and nationalities and to the upsurge of the masses' political and creative activeness."

That activeness is the reliable guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the plan targets. It finds vivid and fruitful expression in the working people's socialist pledges for 1982, and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, which are everywhere being formulated and adopted. On the basis of a businesslike analysis of what was achieved last year, the working people of all republics, krays and oblasts and the collectives of every enterprise and orgnaization are seeking to bring into operation reserves that have previously been unused, to cope honorably with the year's targets and to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR fittingly.

GOSSNAB'S LEBED VIEWS UNOFFICIAL TRANSFACTIONS

PM290959 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 13 January carries on page 11, under the headline "Exchange or Deception," a P. Volin interview with USSR Gossnab Deputy Chairman A. Lebed commenting on the issues raised by readers' letters and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA items about the practice of the "unofficial exchange of goods and services that are in short supply." Lebed's attitude to the practice is that "it all depends on what is offered in exchange for what". "If an organization is offering an instrument and asking for the materials to manufacture it, fine!" "Often there are enough resources overall, but there are local shortages" stemming from the fact that enterprises "have not made the output that the consumer needs, but rather what is, from their viewpoint, more 'profitable' output." Barter between enterprises can help fill this gap. However, Lebed calls for greater rigor toward failures to fulfill contract commitments: "If a plant has not coped with its commitments for output deliveries, there should be no bonuses whatever for the leaders and the other personnel on whom the fulfillment of those commitments depended." "More rigorous requirements" have already been introduced.

Lebed goes on to identify other reasons for supply difficulties: The late commissioning of the new production facilties; favoritism on the part of suppliers who "ship their output to 'their own' clients first, and only then to the 'foreigners'"; and planning deficiencies, in connection with which he says: "The coordinating role of the USSR Gosplan must clearly be strengthened." He notes the problem of "above-normative stocks" in the national economy and outlines the official exchange procedures set up by the Gossnab to help bring these resources into circulation.

After calling for increased efficiency in the use of resources and more widespread recycling, Lebed advocates "direct long-term ties between consumers and suppliers" to cut out middlemen. "Also, our bases and depots must have the stocks of material resources to enable them to promptly make good shortages dur to plan miscalculations," he says. "To do this, stocks must be doubled, but as yet the state does not have the potential. The circulation of material and technical resources must be accelerated as much as possible."

Lebed emphasizes the need for "strictness in order to avoid the 'you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours' formula." He illustrates this point by citing a case where Gossnab officials in Arkhangelsk refused to authorize the departure of a train loaded with timber that a deputy minister of the timber, wood processing and pulp and paper industry had ordered to be delivered to his sector, thereby leaving the Moscow coalfield without pit props. The officials "acted correctly," Lebed declares.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 21-27 JAN

LD280238/LD010256 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 21-27 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 January

Belorussian machine operators finished repairing sowing and planting equipment, and 120,000 tractors have been prepared for spring. (1430 GMT)

In Tadzhikistan more than 270,000 hectares of land have been plowed, which represents 89 percent of the planned area. Preparation of fields to be sown with cotton has been fully completed. (0800 GMT)

In Nemchinovka -- home of the Moscow region agricultural-scientific center -- a session of the aktiv of the oblast's agro-chemical service is underway. This service was recently set up in the country. The comprehensive chemicalization program for Moscovskaya Oblast resulted in the highest yield of grain and other crops in the Non-Chernozem Zone. (0800 GMT)

27 January

Tasks for improving and raising the harvest yield and quality of rice crops is being discussed in Moscow at the national exhibition center at an all-union conference. A correspondent talked to a participant in the conference, a manager of leading rice-growing farms in Kuban, the chairman of the Sovetskaya Kuban kolkhoz, Aleksandr Ivanovich Gamonenko. Gamonenko said that 1982 has to be the breaking point in the Kubanskiy Kray, in obtaining a high harvest yield of rice. He says his farm has to produce not less than 60 quintals of rice per hectare. To obtain such a high yield, seed of the highest quality is used, and maximum use must be made of fertilizer. The importance of using the right kind of equipment such as the T-130 and K-700 tractors is stressed. The supply of new-type combine harvesters to replace old equipment is also important. Gamonenko says that an average yield of not less than 50-55 quintals per hectare, giving a total of 1 million tons of rice, could become a norm for the kray.

28 January

In Stavropolskiy Kray, Ipatova Rayon will have 110,000 hectares of wheat this year. The aim is a yield of 30 quintals per hectare. In Udmurtiya Kolkhoz, 83 percent of the tractors are ready for spring work. (0500 GMT)

Grain farmers of Kazakhstan are going over to the cultivation of strong wheats only. Seed breeders of the republic have put at their disposal 10 new varieties of spring and winter wheat. Farms of the Ukraine have prepared high quality seeds for the whole spring crop area. More than 17 million quintals of seeds have been stocked. (0800 GMT)

Kirgiziya farmers have sent the RSFSR around 7,000 tons of high-grade sugar beet seed. Stavropolskiy Kray land reclamation workers have pledged in 1982 to bring into cultivation 17,000 hectares of irrigated land, with the result that the overall irrigated area of the region will reach almost 400,000 hectares. Lipetskaya Oblast has repaired 88 percent of its tractors and 72 percent of grain combines. (1500 GMT)

31 January

Preparation of seed for spring sowing has been completed in Moldavia. (0700 GMT)

Workers of villages in Kirgiziya have fulfilled ahead of schedule the orders of fraternal republics for supplies of corn seeds. Farms in the RSFSR, Azerbaijan and Turkmenia have been sent over 63,000 quintals of high quality seed, which is nearly 25 percent more than at the end of the last 5-year plan period. This autumn farmers of Kirgiziya are planning to prepare not less than 15,000 tons of seed of hybrid corn. About 50 percent of the seed will be sent to farmers of the union republics. (1200 GMT)

SATELLITES COSMOS-1335, COSMOS-1336 LAUNCHED

29 Jan Launching

LD291732 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan, TASS -- Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1335, the next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today. On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed to continue outer space exploration. The satellite has an initial period of revolution of 94.7 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface of 535 kilometres, minimum distance -- 487 kilometres, and inclination of the orbit -- 74 degrees. The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally.

30 Jan Launching

LD010908 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Feb, TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1336, on January 30. The satellite has aboard scientific instruments to continue space research.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following characteristics: initial period of revolution -- 89.8 minutes, maximum distance from the earth surface -- 379 kilometres, minimum distance from the earth surface -- 179 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 70.4 degrees.

In addition to the scientific instruments, the satellite incorporates a radio system for the accurate measurement of the characteristics of the orbit and a radio telemetre system to send back to the earth data about the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment carried by the satellite is working normally and the control computer centre is processing the information coming in.

PRACTICAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE HELD IN ASHKHABAD

GF300423 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] A practical science conference on problems of developing productivity in the republic was held at the Turkmen Institute for Scientific Research and Economic Studies today. The conference was held in commemoration of the institute's 10th anniversary.

The major objective of the institute's scientific activity is to carry out research for developing the republic's national economy. The institute uses advanced methods for economic planning and automized computation systems. It is concerned about problems facing economic and social development plans in the republic.

The conference was addressed by a number of the institute's specialists and experts. The conference was attended by Comrade Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

BRIEFS

RESEARCH SHIP -- The Soviet scientific research ship (Vityaz) is exploring the Mediterranean near Cyprus and Gibraltar. The (Vityaz) is a unique ship. It includes 20 laboratories equipped with the latest research equipment. Two similar ships will be completed soon by shipbuilders in Poland. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 31 Jan 82 GF]

OBITUARIES OF GENERALS DEAD IN AIR, CAR CRASHES

Lieutenant General Shkidchenko

PM010905 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Lt Gen Petr Ivanovich Shkidchenko has died in an air crash in the execution of his official duties. He devoted all his conscious life to selflessly serving the socialist motherland and the Communist Party, which he joined in 1945.

P.I. Shkidchenko was born in the city of Radomyshl, Zhitomirskaya Oblast, on 7 November 1922.

In the postwar years P.I. Shkidchenko graduated from the M.V. Frunze Military Academy and worked in command and staff posts. He commanded formations and was deputy commander in chief of the group of Soviet forces in Germany and chief of the Odessa Military District Combat Training and Military Educational Institutions Directorate.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, V.I. Petrov, V.F. Tolubko, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, S.F. Akhromeyev, M.I. Sorkokin, D.A. Grinkevich, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, N.A. Zotov, I. M. Voloshin, P.V. Fomichev, V.G. Samoylenko, A.T. Smirnov.

Major General Kuznetsov

PM281303 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Yuriy Aleksandrovich Kuznetsov, member of the CPSU since 1957, has died in an automobile accident in the execution of his official duties. The Soviet Army has lost an experienced commander whose entire conscious life was devoted to selflessly serving the motherland and the Communist Party's great cause.

Yu.A. Kuznetsov was born into an agronomist's family in the village of Semendino in Yaroslavskaya Oblast's Poshekhono-Volodarskiy rayon on 8 February 1936.

In 1979 he graduated from the USSR Armed Forces General Staff K.Ye. Voroshilov Academy and was appointed to a responsible command post.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, V.I. Petrov, V.F. Tolubko, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, V.L. Govorov, I.M. Tretyak, M.I. Druzhinin, F.F. Krivda, Ye.A. Touzakov, V.P. Novikov, V.A. Vostrov, V.A. Patrikeyev.